

*This document tracks changes made to the ABCs/OYs, Commercial Trip Limits, and Recreational Bag Limits in 2002.
This should be used in conjunction with the codified Federal Regulations at 50 CFR Part 660,
available from the NMFS Northwest Regional Office.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR GROUND FISH
AT 50 CFR PARTS 600 and 660
Implementing
The Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan

**"2002 SPECIFICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR GROUND FISH
3-200 NAUTICAL MILES OFF
WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA"**

*EMERGENCY RULE: January-February
FINAL RULE: March-December*

Excerpted from the Federal Register by:
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Northwest Regional Office
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Seattle WA 98115

Discrepancies will be resolved in favor of the Federal Register.

*Changes in the following limits may be made during the year. **Additional regulations are found at 50 CFR Parts 600 and 660, and may not be included here.** For the most recent information, contact the Northwest Regional Office in Seattle WA (206-526-6140), the Southwest Regional Office in Long Beach CA (562-980-4000), or the Pacific Fishery Management Council (503-326-6352).*

Separate but similar restrictions are imposed on groundfish fisheries in state territorial waters (0-3 nautical miles from shore) off Washington, Oregon, and California. For information on commercial and recreational fishing for groundfish in state waters and on state licensing, landing and data reporting requirements, contact: the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (360-249-4628); the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (541-867-4741); or the California Department of Fish and Game (707-441-5797 for Eureka, 510-581-7358 for Belmont, 562-342-7184 for Los Alamitos, and 858-546-7167 for La Jolla).

| | FR cite | published | effective |
|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Management measures for Jan-Feb 2002 (<i>emergency rule</i>) | 67 FR 1540 | 1/11/02 | 1/1/02 - 2/28/02 |
| Correction to the emergency rule | 67 FR 3820 | 1/28/02 | 1/28/02 - 2/28/02 |
| Correction to the emergency rule | 67 FR 7289 | 2/19/02 | 2/19/02- 2/28/02 |
| Management measures for Mar-Dec 2002 (<i>final rule</i>) | 67 FR 10490 | 3/7/02 | 3/1/02 |
| Correction to final rule | 67 FR 15338 | 4/1/02 | 3/1/02 |
| Management measures for Pacific Whiting (<i>emergency rule</i>) | 67 FR 18117 | 4/15/02 | 4/15/02 - 10/15/02 |
| May inseason action | 67 FR 30604 | 5/7/02 | 5/1/02 |
| Correction to May inseason action | 67 FR 40870 | 6/14/02 | 6/14/02 |
| July inseason action | 67 FR 44778 | 7/5/02 | 7/1/02 |
| Correction to July inseason action | 67 FR 48571 | 7/25/02 | 7/25/02 |
| Removal of the sablefish size restriction south of 36°N | 67 FR 50835 | 8/6/02 | 8/1/02 |
| Correction II to July inseason action | 67 FR 55166 | 8/28/02 | 8/28/02 |
| Closure of nearshore rockfish south of 40°10'N | 67 FR 56497 | 9/4/02 | 9/1/02 |
| Depth-based management measures, DBCA (<i>emergency rule</i>) | 67 FR 57973 | 9/13/02 | 9/10/02 |
| Correction to the September emergency rule | 67 FR 61824 | 10/2/02 | 9/10/02 |
| October inseason action; Correction | 67 FR 62204 | 10/4/02 | 10/1/02 |
| Extension of management measures for Pacific Whiting (<i>emergency rule extension</i>) | 67 FR 62401 | 10/7/02 | 4/15/02 - 4/15/03 |
| Whiting Closure for Catcher/Processors | 67 FR 64826 | 10/22/02 | 10/16/02 |
| November inseason action | 67 FR 70018 | 11/20/02 | 11/20/02 |

In 2001, NMFS was challenged on the annual specifications and management measures process in *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Evans*, 2001 WL 1246622 (N.D.Cal. 2001) and the court ordered NMFS to provide prior public notice and allow public comment on the annual specifications. Given the timing of the court order, it was not possible to adjust the Council [*Pacific Fishery Management Council*] process so that the Council could recommend management measures earlier in 2001. Thus, the specifications and management measures were considered by the Council at two meetings and were recommended to NMFS by the Council at its October/November 2001 meeting in Millbrae, CA. Given the complexity of the annual specifications and management measures package, NMFS did not have enough time to publish a proposed rule on the Council's recommendations, receive public comments, and implement a final rule by January 1, 2002. Therefore, NMFS published an emergency rule (67 FR 1540, 1/11/02) under the Magnuson-Stevens Act emergency authority at section 305(c), which finalized and made effective the groundfish management measures for January 1 through February 28, 2002. After the public comment period expired, NMFS published the final rule (67 FR 10490, 3/7/02) to implement specifications and management measures for March 1, 2002 until the 2003 specifications and management measures become effective. This document integrates and tracks the changes to the 2002 specifications and management measures through both the emergency rule and final rule with corresponding corrections. (**Note:** The emergency rule had Tables numbered 1-4, with Table 1 listing minor rockfish species and Tables 2-4 listing trip limits. The final rule added the ABC/OY table and thus shifted the rest of the table numbering. In the final rule, Tables 1a and 1b are the ABC/OY tables, Table 2 lists the minor rockfish species, and Tables 3-5 list trip limits for the different sectors.)

Text that follows was first published at 67 FR 1540 (January 11, 2002) and amended as described in the summary table above and in the text of this document.

IV. NMFS Actions

For the reasons stated above, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (Assistant Administrator), concurs with the Council's recommendations and announces the following management actions for 2002, including measures that are unchanged from 2001 and new measures. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

A. General Definitions and Provisions

The following definitions and provisions apply to the 2002 management measures, unless otherwise specified in a subsequent **Federal Register** document:

(1) *Trip limits.* Trips limits are used in the commercial fishery to specify the amount of fish that may legally be taken and retained, possessed, or landed, per vessel, per fishing trip, or cumulatively per unit of time, or the number of landings that may be made from a vessel in a given period of time, as follows:

(a) A *per trip limit* is the total allowable amount of a groundfish species or species group, by weight, or by percentage of weight of legal fish on board, that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel from a single fishing trip.

(b) A *daily trip limit* is the maximum amount that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in 24 consecutive hours, starting at 0001 hours 1.t. Only one landing of groundfish may be made in that 24-hour period. Daily trip limits may not be accumulated during multiple day trips.

(c) A weekly trip limit is the maximum amount that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in 7 consecutive days, starting at 0001 hours 1.t. on Sunday and ending at 2400 hours 1.t. on Saturday. Weekly trip limits may not be accumulated during multiple week trips. If a calendar week includes days within two different months a vessel is not entitled to two separate weekly limits during that week. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02}

(d) A *cumulative trip limit* is the maximum amount that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in a specified period of time without a limit on the number of landings or trips, unless otherwise specified. The cumulative trip limit periods for limited entry and open access fisheries, which start at 001 hours 1.t. and end at 2400 hours 1.t., are as follows, unless otherwise specified:

(i) The 2-month periods are: January 1-February 28, March 1-April 30, May 1-June 30, July 1-August 31, September 1-October 31, and November 1-December 31. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(ii) One month means the first day through the last day of the calendar month.

(iii) One week means 7 consecutive days, Sunday through Saturday.

(2) *Fishing ahead.* Unless the fishery is closed, a vessel that has landed its cumulative or daily limit may continue to fish on the limit for the next period, so long as no fish (including, but not limited to, groundfish with no trip limits, shrimp, prawns, or other nongroundfish species or shellfish) are landed (offloaded) until the next period. As stated at 50 CFR 660.302 (in the definition of “landing”), once the offloading of any species begins, all fish aboard the vessel are counted as part of the landing. Fishing ahead is not allowed during or before a closed period (see paragraph IV.A.(7)). See paragraph IV.A.(9) for information on inseason changes to limits. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(3) **Weights.** All weights are round weights or round-weight equivalents unless otherwise specified.

(4) **Percentages.** Percentages are based on round weights, and, unless otherwise specified, apply only to legal fish on board.

(5) **Legal fish.** “Legal fish” means fish legally taken and retained, possessed, or landed in accordance with the provisions of 50 CFR part 660, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, any document issued under part 660, and any other regulation promulgated or permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

(6) **Size limits and length measurement.** Unless otherwise specified, size limits in the commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries apply to the “total length,” which is the longest measurement of the fish without mutilation of the fish or the use of force to extend the length of the fish. No fish with a size limit may be retained if it is in such condition that its length has been extended or cannot be determined by these methods. For conversions not listed here, contact the state where the fish will be landed.

(a) **Whole fish.** For a whole fish, total length is measured from the tip of the snout (mouth closed) to the tip of the tail in a natural, relaxed position.

(b) **“Headed” fish.** For a fish with the head removed (“headed”), the length is measured from the origin of the first dorsal fin (where the front dorsal fin meets the dorsal surface of the body closest to the head) to the tip of the upper lobe of the tail; the dorsal fin and tail must be left intact.

(c) **Filets.** A filet is the flesh from one side of a fish extending from the head to the tail, which has been removed from the body (head, tail, and backbone) in a single continuous piece. Filet lengths may be subject to size limits for some groundfish taken in the recreational fishery off California (see paragraph IV. D.(1)). A filet is measured along the length of the longest part of the filet in a relaxed position; stretching or otherwise manipulating the filet to increase its length is not permitted. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(d) ***Sablefish size and weight limit conversions.*** The following conversions apply to both the limited entry and open access fisheries when size and trip limits are effective for those fisheries. For headed and gutted (eviscerated) sablefish: {revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02; corrected at 67 FR 55166, 8/28/02; revised at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02}

(i) The minimum size limit for headed sablefish, which corresponds to 20 inches (51 cm) TL for whole fish, is 14 inches (36 cm). {revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02; revised at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02}

(ii) The conversion factor established by the state where the fish is or will be landed will be used to convert the processed weight to round weight for purposes of applying the trip limit. (The conversion factor currently is 1.6 in Washington, Oregon, and California. However, the state conversion factors may differ: fisher should contact fishery enforcement officials in the state where the fish will be landed to determine that state's official conversion factor.) {revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02; revised at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02}

(e) Lingcod size and weight conversions. The following conversions apply in both limited entry and open access fisheries.

(i) Size conversion. For lingcod with the head removed, the minimum size limit is 19.5 inches (49.5 cm), which corresponds to 24 inches (61 cm) total length for whole fish.

(ii) Weight Conversion. The conversion factor established by the state where the fish is or will be landed will be used to convert the processed weight to round weight for purposes of applying the trip limit. (The states' conversion factors may differ, and fishers should contact fishery enforcement officials in the state where the fish will be landed to determine that state's official conversion factor.) If a state does not have a conversion factor for headed and gutted lingcod, or lingcod that is only gutted; the following conversion factors will be used. To determine the round weight, multiply the processed weight times the conversion factor.

(A) Headed and gutted. The conversion factor for headed and gutted lingcod is 1.5.

(B) Gutted, with the head on. The conversion factor for lingcod that has only been gutted is 1.1.

(7) Closure. "Closure," when referring to closure of a fishery, means that taking and retaining, possessing, or landing the particular species or species group is prohibited. (See 50 CFR 660.302.) Unless otherwise announced in the Federal Register, offloading must begin before the time the fishery closes. The provisions at paragraph IV.A.(2) for fishing ahead do not apply during a closed period. It is unlawful to transit through a closed area with the prohibited species on board, no matter where that species was caught, except as provided for in the CCA at IV. A.(20). {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(8) Fishery management area. The fishery management area for these species is the EEZ off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California between 3 and 200 nm offshore, bounded on the north by the Provisional International Boundary between the United States and Canada, and bounded on the south by the International

Boundary between the United States and Mexico. All groundfish possessed between 0–200 nm offshore or landed in Washington, Oregon, or California are presumed to have been taken and retained from the EEZ, unless otherwise demonstrated by the person in possession of those fish.

(9) Routine management measures. Most trip, bag, and size limits in the groundfish fishery have been designated “routine,” which means they may be changed rapidly after a single Council meeting. (See 50 CFR 660.323(b).) Council meetings in 2002 will be held in the months of March, April, June, September, and November. Inseason changes to routine management measures are announced in the Federal Register. Information concerning changes to routine management measures is available from the NMFS Northwest and Southwest Regional Offices (see **ADDRESSES**). Changes to trip limits are effective at the times stated in the Federal Register. Once a change is effective, it is illegal to take and retain, possess, or land more fish than allowed under the new trip limit. This means that, unless otherwise announced in the Federal Register, offloading must begin before the time a fishery closes or a more restrictive trip limit takes effect.

(10) Limited entry limits. It is unlawful for any person to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish in excess of the landing limit for the open access fishery without having a valid limited entry permit for the vessel affixed with a gear endorsement for the gear used to catch the fish (50 CFR 660.306(p)).

(11) Operating in both limited entry and open access fisheries. The open access trip limit applies to any fishing conducted with open access gear, even if the vessel has a valid limited entry permit with an endorsement for another type of gear. A vessel that operates in both the open access and limited entry fisheries is not entitled to two separate trip limits for the same species. If a vessel has a limited entry permit and uses open access gear, but the open access limit is smaller than the limited entry limit, the open access limit cannot be exceeded and counts toward the limited entry limit. If a vessel has a limited entry permit and uses open access gear, but the open access limit is larger than the limited entry limit, the smaller limited entry limit applies, even if taken entirely with open access gear. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02; corrected at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(12) Operating in areas with different trip limits. Trip limits for a species or a species group may differ in different geographic areas along the coast. The following “crossover” provisions apply to vessels operating in different geographical areas that have different cumulative or “per trip” trip limits for the same species or species group. Such crossover provisions do not apply to species that are subject only to daily trip limits, or to the trip limits for black rockfish off Washington (see 50 CFR 660.323(a)(1)). In 2002, the cumulative trip limit periods for the limited entry and open access fisheries are specified in paragraph IV.A(1)(d), but may be changed during the year if announced in the Federal Register. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(a) Going from a more restrictive to a more liberal area. If a vessel takes and retains any groundfish species or species group of groundfish in an area where a more restrictive trip limit applies before fishing in an area where a more liberal trip limit (or no trip limit) applies, then that vessel is subject to the more restrictive trip limit for the entire period to which that trip limit applies, no matter where the fish are taken and retained, possessed, or landed.

(b) Going from a more liberal to a more restrictive area. If a vessel takes and retains a groundfish species or species group in an area where a higher trip limit or no trip limit applies, and takes and retains, possesses or lands the same species or species group in an area where a more restrictive trip limit applies, that vessel is subject to the more restrictive trip limit for the entire period to which that trip limit applies, no matter where the fish are taken and retained, possessed, or landed.

(c) Minor rockfish. Several rockfish species are designated with species-specific limits on one side of the 40°10' N. lat. management line, and are included as part of a minor rockfish complex on the other side of the line.

(i) If a vessel takes and retains minor slope rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess or land splitnose rockfish up to its cumulative limit south of 40°10' N. lat., even if splitnose rockfish were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained north of 40°10' N. lat. [Note: A vessel that takes and retains minor slope rockfish on both sides of the management line in a single cumulative limit period is subject to the more restrictive cumulative limit for minor slope rockfish during that period.]

(ii) If a vessel takes and retains minor slope rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess, or land POP up to its cumulative limit north of 40°10' N. lat., even if POP were a part of the landings from minor slope rockfish taken and retained south of 40°10' N. lat. [Note: A vessel that takes and retains minor slope rockfish on both sides of the management line in a single cumulative limit period is subject to the more restrictive cumulative limit for minor slope rockfish during that period.]

(iii) If a vessel takes and retains minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess, or land chilipepper rockfish and bocaccio up to their respective cumulative limits south of 40°10' N. lat., even if either species is part of the landings from minor shelf rockfish taken and retained north of 40°10'

N. lat. [Note: A vessel that takes and retains minor shelf rockfish on both sides of the management line in a single cumulative limit period is subject to the more restrictive cumulative limit for minor shelf rockfish during that period.]

(iv) If a vessel takes and retains minor shelf rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat., that vessel is also permitted to take and retain, possess, or land yellowtail rockfish up to its respective cumulative limits north of 40°10' N. lat., even if yellowtail rockfish is part of the landings from minor shelf rockfish taken and retained south of 40°10' N. lat. [Note: A vessel that takes and retains minor shelf rockfish on both sides of the management line in a single cumulative limit period is subject to the more restrictive cumulative limit for minor shelf rockfish during that period.]

(d) “DTS complex.” For 2002, there are differential trip limits for the “DTS complex” (Dover sole, shortspine thornyhead, longspine thornyhead, sablefish) north and south of the management line at 40°10' N. lat. Vessels operating in the limited entry trawl fishery are subject to the crossover provisions in this paragraph IV.A.(12) when making landings that include any one of the four species in the “DTS complex.” {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(e) *Flatfish Fisheries*. There are differential trip limits for the flat 40°10' N. lat. Vessels operating in the limited entry trawl fishery are subject to the crossover provisions in this paragraph IV.A.(12) when making landings that include any of the flatfish species specified at 50 CFR 660.302 in the flatfish fisheries. {added at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02}

(13) Sorting. It is unlawful for any person to fail to sort, prior to the first weighing after offloading, those groundfish species or species groups for which there is a trip limit, size limit, quota, or harvest guideline, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, harvest guideline, or quota applied. This provision applies to both the limited entry and open access fisheries. (See 50 CFR 660.306(h)). The following species must be sorted in 2002: {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(a) For vessels with a limited entry permit:

(i) Coastwide – widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, shortspine and longspine thornyhead, Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, rex sole, petrale sole, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, and Pacific whiting; [Note: Although both yelloweye and darkblotched rockfish are considered minor rockfish managed under the minor shelf and minor slope rockfish complexes, respectively, they

have separate OYs and therefore must be sorted by species.] {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02; added at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(ii) North of 40°10' N. lat.—POP, yellowtail rockfish, and, for fixed gear, black rockfish and blue rockfish;

(iii) South of 40°10' N. lat.—chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, splitnose rockfish, and Pacific sanddabs (trawl only). {added at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(b) For open access vessels (vessels without a limited entry permit):

(i) Coastwide—widow rockfish, canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, minor shelf rockfish, minor slope rockfish, arrowtooth flounder, other flatfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific whiting, and Pacific sanddabs;

(ii) North of 40°10' N. lat.—black rockfish, blue rockfish, POP, yellowtail rockfish;

(iii) South of 40°10' N. lat.—chilipepper rockfish, bocaccio rockfish, splitnose rockfish;

(iv) South of Point Conception—thornyheads.

(14) Limited Entry Trawl Gear Restrictions. Limited entry trip limits may vary depending on the type of trawl gear that is on board a vessel during a fishing trip: large footrope, small footrope, or midwater trawl gear.

(a) Types of trawl gear—

(i) Large footrope trawl gear is bottom trawl gear, as specified at 50 CFR 660.302 and 660.322(b), with a footrope diameter larger than 8 inches (20 cm) (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope).

(ii) Small footrope trawl gear is bottom trawl gear, as specified at 50 CFR 660.302 and 660.322(b), with a footrope diameter 8 inches (20 cm) or smaller (including rollers, bobbins or other material encircling or tied along the length of the footrope), except chafing gear may be used only on the last 50 meshes of a small footrope trawl, measured from the terminal (closed) end of the codend. Other lines or ropes that run parallel to the footrope may not be augmented or modified to violate footrope size restrictions.

(iii) Midwater trawl gear is pelagic trawl gear, as specified at 50 CFR 660.302 and 660.322 (b)(5). The footrope of midwater trawl gear may not be enlarged by encircling it with chains or by any other means. Ropes or lines running parallel to the footrope of midwater trawl gear must be bare and may not be suspended with chains or other materials. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02}

(b) Cumulative trip limits and prohibitions by trawl gear type—

(i) Large footrope trawl. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess or land any species of shelf or nearshore rockfish (defined at IV.A.(21) and Table 2 except chilipepper rockfish south of 40 deg.10' N. lat. (as specified in Table 3) from a fishing trip if large footrope gear is on board; this restriction applies coastwide from January 1 to December 31. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess or land petrale sole, rex sole, or arrowtooth flounder from a fishing trip if large footrope gear is onboard and the trip is conducted at least in part between May 1 and October 31; cumulative limits for “all other flatfish” (all flatfish except those with cumulative trip limits in Table 3 to section IV) and arrowtooth flounder (during January-April and September-December) are lower for vessels with large footrope gear on board throughout the year (See Table 3). It is unlawful for any vessel with large footrope gear on board to exceed large footrope gear limits for any species, regardless of which type of trawl gear was used to catch those fish. If a species is subject to a large footrope gear per trip limit, it is unlawful for a vessel fishing with large footrope gear under the per trip limit to exceed the small footrope gear cumulative limit during the applicable cumulative limit period. The presence of rollers or bobbins larger than 8 inches (20 cm) in diameter on board the vessel, even if not attached to a trawl, will be considered to mean a large footrope trawl is on board. Dates are adjusted for the “B” platoon (See IV.A.(16)). {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02; corrected at 67 FR 40870, 6/14/02}

(ii) Small footrope or midwater trawl gear. Cumulative trip limits for canary rockfish, widow rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, bocaccio, minor shelf rockfish, minor nearshore rockfish, and lingcod, and higher cumulative trip limits for chilipepper rockfish and flatfish, as indicated in Table 3 are allowed only if small footrope gear or midwater trawl gear is used, and if that gear meets the specifications in paragraph IV.A.(14)(a). {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(iii) Midwater trawl gear. Higher cumulative trip limits are available for limited entry vessels using midwater trawl gear to harvest widow or chilipepper rockfish. Each landing that contains widow or chilipepper rockfish is attributed to the gear on board with the most restrictive trip limit for those species. Landings

attributed to small footrope trawl must not exceed the small footrope limit, and landings attributed to midwater trawl must not exceed the midwater trawl limit. If a vessel uses both small footrope gear and midwater gear for a single species during the same cumulative limit period and the midwater gear limit is higher than the small footrope gear limit, the small footrope gear limit may not be exceeded with small footrope gear and counts toward the midwater gear limit. Conversely, if a vessel uses both small footrope gear and midwater gear for a single species during the same cumulative limit period and the small footrope gear limit is higher than the midwater gear limit, the midwater gear limit may not be exceeded with midwater gear and counts toward the small footrope gear limit. {revised at 67 FR 7289, 2/19/02}

(iv) More than one type of trawl gear on board. The cumulative trip limits in Table 3 must not be exceeded. When fishing in areas where the use of a particular type of trawl gear [Example: large footrope gear] is prohibited, a fisher may not have more than one gear type on board. When fishing in areas where trawling is not restricted, a fisher may have more than one type of trawl gear on board, but the most restrictive trip limit associated with the gear on board applies for that trip and will count toward the cumulative trip limit for that gear. [Example: If a vessel has large footrope gear on board, it cannot land yellowtail rockfish, even if the yellowtail rockfish is caught with a small footrope trawl. If a vessel has both small footrope trawl and midwater trawl gear on board, the landing is attributed to the most restrictive gear-specific limit, regardless of which gear type was used. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02; revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02; revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02}

(c) Measurement. The footrope will be measured in a straight line from the outside edge to the opposite outside edge at the widest part on any individual part, including any individual disk, roller, bobbin, or any other device.

(d) State landing receipts. Washington, Oregon, and California will require the type of trawl gear on board with the most restrictive limit to be recorded on the State landing receipt(s) for each trip or an attachment to the State landing receipt.

(e) Gear inspection. All trawl gear and trawl gear components, including unattached rollers or bobbins, must be readily accessible and made available for inspection at the request of an authorized officer. No trawl gear may be removed from the vessel prior to offloading. All footropes shall be uncovered and clearly visible except when in use for fishing.

(15) Permit transfers. Limited entry permit transfers are to take effect no earlier than the first day of a major cumulative limit period following the day NMFS receives the transfer form and original permit (50 CFR 660.335(e)(3)). Those days in 2002 are January 1, March 1, May 1, July 1, September 1, and November 1, and are delayed by 15 days (starting on the 16th of a month) for the “B” platoon.

(16) Platooning—limited entry trawl vessels. Limited entry trawl vessels are automatically in the “A” platoon, unless the “B” platoon is indicated on the limited entry permit. If a vessel is in the “A” platoon, its cumulative trip limit periods begin and end on the beginning and end of a calendar month as in the past. If a limited entry trawl permit is authorized for the “B” platoon, then cumulative trip limit periods will begin on the 16th of the month (generally 2 weeks later than for the “A” platoon), unless otherwise specified.

(a) For a vessel in the “B” platoon, cumulative trip limit periods begin on the 16th of the month at 0001 hours, 1.t., and end at 2400 hours, 1.t., on the 15th of the month. Therefore, the management measures announced herein that are effective on January 1, 2002, for the “A” platoon will be effective on January 16, 2002, for the “B” platoon. The effective date of any inseason changes to the cumulative trip limits also will be delayed for 2 weeks for the “B” platoon, unless otherwise specified.

(b) A vessel authorized to operate in the “B” platoon may take and retain, but may not land, groundfish from January 1, 2002, through January 15, 2002.

(c) A vessel authorized to operate in the “B” platoon will have the same cumulative trip limits for the November 16, 2002, through December 31, 2002, period as a vessel operating in the “A” platoon has for the November 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002 period.

(17) Exempted fisheries. U.S. vessels operating under an exempted fishing permit issued under 50 CFR part 600 are also subject to these restrictions, unless otherwise provided in the permit.

(18) Application of requirements. Paragraphs IV.B. and IV.C. pertain to the commercial groundfish fishery, but not to Washington coastal tribal fisheries, which are described in section V. The provisions in paragraphs IV.B. and IV.C. that are not covered under the headings “limited entry” or “open access” apply to all vessels in the commercial fishery that take and retain groundfish, unless otherwise stated. Paragraph IV.D. pertains to the recreational fishery. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(19) Commonly used geographic coordinates.

- (a) Cape Falcon, OR—45°46' N. lat.
- (b) Cape Lookout, OR—45°20'15" N. lat.
- (c) Cape Blanco, OR—42°50' N. lat.
- (d) Cape Mendocino, CA—40°30' N. lat.
- (e) North/South management line—40°10' N. lat.
- (f) Point Arena, CA—38°57'30" N. lat.
- (g) Point Conception, CA—34°27' N. lat.
- (h) International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) subareas (for more precise coordinates for the Canadian and Mexican boundaries, see 50 CFR 660.304):
 - (i) Vancouver—U.S. Canada border to 47°30' N. lat.
 - (ii) Columbia—47°30' to 43°00' N. lat. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02}
 - (iii) Eureka—43°00' to 40°30' N. lat.
 - (iv) Monterey—40°30' to 36°00' N. lat.
 - (v) Conception—36°00' N. lat. to the U.S.-Mexico border.

(20) Cowcod Conservation Areas. Recreational and commercial fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs), except that recreational and commercial fishing for rockfish and lingcod is permitted in waters inside 20 fathoms (36.9 m). It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish inside the CCAs, except for rockfish and lingcod taken in waters inside the 20-fathom (36.9 m) depth contour, when those waters are open to fishing. Commercial fishing vessels may transit through the Western CCA with their gear stowed and groundfish on board only in a corridor through the Western CCA bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00'30" N. lat., and bounded on the south by the latitude line at 32°59'30" N. lat. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

- (a) The Western CCA is an area south of Point Conception that is bound by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order listed:

- 33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
- 33°50' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;
- 32°20' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;
- 32°20' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
- 33°00' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
- 33°00' N. lat., 119°50' W. long.;
- 33°30' N. lat., 119°50' W. long.;

- 33°30' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
- and connecting back to 33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(b) The Eastern CCA is a smaller area west of San Diego that is bound by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order listed:

32°40' N. lat., 118°00' W. long.;

32°40' N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;

32°36'42" N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;

32°30' N. lat., 117°53'30" W. long.;

32°30' N. lat., 118°00' W. long.;

and connecting back to 32°40' N. lat., 118°00' W. long. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(21) Rockfish categories. Rockfish (except thornyheads) are divided into categories north and south of 40°10' N. lat., depending on the depth where they most often are caught: nearshore, shelf, or slope. (Scientific names appear in Table 2.) Trip limits are established for “minor rockfish” species according to these categories (see Tables 3-5). {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(a) Nearshore rockfish consists entirely of the minor nearshore rockfish species listed in Table 2. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(b) *Shelf rockfish* consists of canary rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, widow rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, bocaccio, chilipepper, cowcod, and the minor shelf rockfish species listed in Table 2. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(c) *Slope rockfish* consists of POP, splitnose rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, and the minor slope rockfish species listed in Table 2. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(22) *Darkblotched Rockfish Conservation Area*. There is hereby established a Darkblotched Rockfish Conservation Area (DBCA). The DBCA extends south from the U.S./Canada border (48°30' N. lat.) to 40°10' N. lat. The DBCA is defined along its eastern boundary by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

48°14.00' N. lat., 125°36.00' W. long.;

48°8.00' N. lat., 125°38.00' W. long.;

47°57.00' N. lat., 125°30.00' W. long.;

48°20.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;

48°20.00' N. lat., 125°3.00' W. long.;

48°23.00' N. lat., 124°50.00' W. long.;

48°17.00' N. lat., 124°56.50' W. long.;

48°6.00' N. lat., 125°0.00' W. long.;

48°9.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;

48°6.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;

47°59.00' N. lat., 125°16.00' W. long.;

47°49.00' N. lat., 125°3.00' W. long.;

47°42.00' N. lat., 125°4.50' W. long.;

47°31.00' N. lat., 124°54.00' W. long.;

47°24.00' N. lat., 124°46.00' W. long.;
47°18.50' N. lat., 124°45.00' W. long.;
47°8.50' N. lat., 124°56.00' W. long.;
47°0.50' N. lat., 124°54.50' W. long.;
47°1.00' N. lat., 124°58.50' W. long.;
46°57.00' N. lat., 124°54.50' W. long.;
47°0.00' N. lat., 124°49.00' W. long.;
46°54.00' N. lat., 124°48.00' W. long.;
46°54.50' N. lat., 124°52.50' W. long.;
46°41.50' N. lat., 124°43.00' W. long.;
46°34.50' N. lat., 124°28.50' W. long.;
46°29.00' N. lat., 124°30.00' W. long.;
46°20.00' N. lat., 124°36.50' W. long.;
46°18.00' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
46°17.00' N. lat., 124°35.50' W. long.;
46°17.00' N. lat., 124°22.50' W. long.;
46°16.00' N. lat., 124°20.00' W. long.;
46°12.00' N. lat., 124°35.00' W. long.;
46°10.50' N. lat., 124°39.00' W. long.;
46°8.91' N. lat., 124°39.11' W. long.;
46°0.97' N. lat., 124°38.56' W. long.;
45°57.05' N. lat., 124°36.42' W. long.;
45°54.29' N. lat., 124°40.02' W. long.;
45°47.19' N. lat., 124°35.58' W. long.;
45°41.75' N. lat., 124°28.32' W. long.;
45°34.16' N. lat., 124°24.24' W. long.;
45°27.10' N. lat., 124°21.74' W. long.;
45°17.15' N. lat.; 124°17.85' W. long.;
44°59.52' N. lat., 124°19.34' W. long.;
44°49.31' N. lat.; 124°29.97' W. long.;
44°45.64' N. lat., 124°33.89' W. long.;
44°33.00' N. lat., 124°36.88' W. long.;
44°28.21' N. lat., 124°44.72' W. long.;
44°13.17' N. lat., 124°56.36' W. long.;
43°56.34' N. lat., 124°55.74' W. long.;
43°56.47' N. lat., 124°34.61' W. long.;
43°42.73' N. lat., 124°32.41' W. long.;
43°30.93' N. lat., 124°34.43' W. long.;
43°17.45' N. lat., 124°41.16' W. long.;
43°7.04' N. lat., 124°41.25' W. long.;
43°3.45' N. lat., 124°44.36' W. long.;
43°3.90' N. lat., 124°50.81' W. long.;
42°55.70' N. lat., 124°52.79' W. long.;
42°54.12' N. lat., 124°47.36' W. long.;
42°44.00' N. lat., 124°42.38' W. long.;

42°38.23' N. lat., 124°41.25' W. long.;
 42°33.03' N. lat., 124°42.38' W. long.;
 42°31.90' N. lat., 124°42.04' W. long.;
 42°30.09' N. lat., 124°42.67' W. long.;
 42°28.28' N. lat., 124°47.08' W. long.;
 42°25.22' N. lat., 124°43.51' W. long.;
 42°19.23' N. lat., 124°37.92' W. long.;
 42°16.29' N. lat., 124°36.11' W. long.;
 42°5.66' N. lat., 124°34.92' W. long.;
 42°0.00' N. lat., 124°35.27' W. long.;
 42°0.16' N. lat., 124°34.70' W. long.;
 41°47.04' N. lat., 124°27.65' W. long.;
 41°32.92' N. lat., 124°28.79' W. long.;
 41°10.12' N. lat., 124°20.50' W. long.;
 40°51.37' N. lat., 124°23.39' W. long.;
 40°40.73' N. lat., 124°30.37' W. long.;
 40°36.05' N. lat., 124°37.09' W. long.;
 40°32.64' N. lat., 124°38.48' W. long.;
 40°23.30' N. lat., 124°31.60' W. long.;
 40°23.93' N. lat., 124°28.05' W. long.;
 40°21.99' N. lat., 124°24.01' W. long.;
 40°21.10' N. lat., 124°27.87' W. long.;
 40°18.67' N. lat., 124°25.99' W. long.;
 40°19.05' N. lat., 124°22.53' W. long.;
 40°15.02' N. lat., 124°25.76' W. long.;
 40°16.55' N. lat., 124°34.01' W. long.; and
 40°10.03' N. lat., 124°21.12' W. long.

The DBCA is defined along its western boundary by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated:

48°15.00' N. lat., 125°42.50' W. long.;
 48°13.00' N. lat., 125°39.00' W. long.;
 48°8.50' N. lat., 125°45.00' W. long.;
 48°6.00' N. lat., 125°46.50' W. long.;
 48°3.50' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
 48°1.50' N. lat., 125°40.00' W. long.;
 47°57.00' N. lat., 125°37.00' W. long.;
 47°55.50' N. lat., 125°28.50' W. long.;
 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°25.00' W. long.;
 48°0.50' N. lat., 125°24.50' W. long.;
 48°3.50' N. lat., 125°21.00' W. long.;
 48°2.00' N. lat., 125°19.50' W. long.;
 48°0.00' N. lat., 125°21.00' W. long.;
 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°20.00' W. long.;
 47°58.00' N. lat., 125°18.00' W. long.;
 47°52.00' N. lat., 125°16.50' W. long.;

47°49.00' N. lat., 125°11.00' W. long.;
47°46.00' N. lat., 125°6.00' W. long.;
47°44.50' N. lat., 125°7.50' W. long.;
47°42.00' N. lat., 125°6.00' W. long.;
47°38.00' N. lat., 125°7.00' W. long.;
47°30.00' N. lat., 125°0.00' W. long.;
47°28.00' N. lat., 124°58.50' W. long.;
47°23.00' N. lat., 124°51.00' W. long.;
47°17.00' N. lat., 124°53.00' W. long.;
47°15.00' N. lat., 125°0.00' W. long.;
47°8.00' N. lat., 124°59.00' W. long.;
47°1.00' N. lat., 125°0.00' W. long.;
46°55.00' N. lat., 125°2.00' W. long.;
46°51.00' N. lat., 124°57.00' W. long.;
46°41.00' N. lat., 124°51.00' W. long.;
46°34.00' N. lat., 124°38.00' W. long.;
46°30.50' N. lat., 124°41.00' W. long.;
46°33.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
46°29.00' N. lat., 124°32.00' W. long.;
46°20.00' N. lat., 124°39.00' W. long.;
46°16.00' N. lat., 124°37.00' W. long.;
46°15.50' N. lat., 124°27.00' W. long.;
46°13.17' N. lat., 124°37.87' W. long.;
46°13.17' N. lat., 124°38.75' W. long.;
46°10.50' N. lat., 124°42.00' W. long.;
46°6.21' N. lat., 124°41.85' W. long.;
46°3.02' N. lat., 124°50.28' W. long.;
45°57.00' N. lat., 124°45.52' W. long.;
45°43.44' N. lat., 124°46.03' W. long.;
45°35.82' N. lat., 124°45.72' W. long.;
45°35.70' N. lat., 124°42.89' W. long.;
45°24.45' N. lat., 124°38.21' W. long.;
45°11.68' N. lat., 124°39.38' W. long.;
44°57.94' N. lat., 124°37.02' W. long.;
44°44.28' N. lat., 124°50.79' W. long.;
44°32.63' N. lat., 124°54.21' W. long.;
44°23.20' N. lat., 124°49.87' W. long.;
44°13.18' N. lat., 124°58.81' W. long.;
43°57.92' N. lat., 124°58.29' W. long.;
43°50.12' N. lat., 124°53.36' W. long.;
43°49.53' N. lat., 124°43.96' W. long.;
43°42.76' N. lat., 124°41.40' W. long.;
43°24.00' N. lat., 124°42.61' W. long.;
43°19.74' N. lat., 124°45.12' W. long.;
43°19.63' N. lat., 124°52.95' W. long.;

43°17.41' N. lat., 124°53.02' W. long.;
42°49.15' N. lat., 124°54.93' W. long.;
42°46.74' N. lat., 124°53.39' W. long.;
42°43.76' N. lat., 124°51.64' W. long.;
42°45.41' N. lat., 124°49.35' W. long.;
42°43.92' N. lat., 124°45.92' W. long.;
42°38.87' N. lat., 124°43.38' W. long.;
42°34.78' N. lat., 124°46.56' W. long.;
42°31.47' N. lat., 124°46.89' W. long.;
42°31.00' N. lat., 124°44.28' W. long.;
42°29.22' N. lat., 124°46.93' W. long.;
42°28.39' N. lat., 124°49.94' W. long.;
42°26.28' N. lat., 124°47.60' W. long.;
42°19.58' N. lat., 124°43.21' W. long.;
42°13.75' N. lat., 124°40.06' W. long.;
42°5.12' N. lat., 124°39.06' W. long.;
41°59.99' N. lat., 124°37.72' W. long.;
41°59.33' N. lat., 124°37.68' W. long.;
41°47.93' N. lat., 124°31.79' W. long.;
41°21.35' N. lat., 124°30.35' W. long.;
41°7.11' N. lat., 124°25.25' W. long.;
41°7.12' N. lat., 124°25.05' W. long.;
40°57.37' N. lat., 124°30.25' W. long.;
40°41.03' N. lat., 124°33.21' W. long.;
40°33.70' N. lat., 124°42.50' W. long.;
40°22.72' N. lat., 124°32.06' W. long.;
40°16.97' N. lat., 124°31.51' W. long.;
40°18.68' N. lat., 124°50.44' W. long.; and
40°10.11' N. lat., 124°28.25' W. long.

The DBCA is closed to limited entry groundfish trawl fishing. Fishing with limited entry groundfish trawl gear is prohibited within the DBCA. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with limited entry groundfish trawl gear in the DBCA. Limited entry groundfish trawl vessels may transit through the DBCA, with or without groundfish on board, provided all groundfish trawl gear is stowed either: (1) below deck; or (2) if the gear cannot readily be moved, in a secured and covered manner, detached from all towing lines, so that it is rendered unusable for fishing. For the month of September 2002, all prohibitions that apply to the DBCA also apply to all waters inshore of the DBCA. These restrictions do not apply to Pacific whiting vessels using mid-water trawl gear to fish for their sector's primary whiting season allocation, as defined at 660.323(a)(3). These restrictions do not apply to Pacific whiting vessels using mid-water trawl gear to fish for their sector's primary whiting season allocation, as defined at Sec. 660.323(a)(3), or to vessels fishing for widow or yellowtail rockfish using mid-water trawl gear. {added at 67 FR 57973, 9/13/02; corrected at 67 FR 61824, 10/2/02; last sentence added at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02}

B. Limited Entry Fishery

(1) General. Most species taken in limited entry fisheries will be managed with cumulative trip limits (see paragraph IV.A.(1)(d),) size limits (see paragraph IV.A.(6)), and seasons (see paragraph IV.A.(7)). The trawl fishery has gear requirements and trip limits that differ by the type of trawl gear on board (see paragraph IV.A.(14)). Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph IV.A.(20)). Yelloweye rockfish retention is prohibited in the limited entry fixed gear fisheries. Most of the management measures for the limited entry fishery are listed previously and in Tables 3 and 4, and may be changed during the year by announcement in the Federal Register. However, the management regimes for several fisheries (nontrawl sablefish, Pacific whiting, and black rockfish) do not neatly fit into these tables and are addressed immediately following Tables 3 and 4. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(2) Sablefish. The limited entry sablefish allocation is further allocated 58 percent to trawl gear and 42 percent to nontrawl gear. See footnote e/ of Table 1a. {last sentence added 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(a) Trawl trip and size limits. Management measures for the limited entry trawl fishery for sablefish are listed in Table 3. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(b) Nontrawl (fixed gear) trip and size limits. To take, retain, possess, or land sablefish during the primary season for the limited entry fixed gear sablefish fishery, the owner of a vessel must hold a limited entry permit for that vessel, affixed with both a gear endorsement for longline or trap (or pot) gear, and a sablefish endorsement. (See 50 CFR 660.323(a)(2)(i)) A sablefish endorsement is not required to participate in the limited entry daily trip limit fishery. {corrected at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02}

(i) Primary season. The primary season begins at 12 noon l.t. on April 1, 2002, and ends at 12 noon l.t. on October 31, 2002. There are no pre-season or post-season closures. During the primary season, each vessel with at least one limited entry permit with a sablefish endorsement that is registered for use with that vessel may land up to the cumulative trip limit for each of the sablefish-endorsed limited entry permits registered for use with that vessel, for the tier(s) to which the permit(s) are assigned. For 2002, the following limits are in effect: Tier 1, 36,000 lb (16,329 kg); Tier 2, 16,500 lb (7,484 kg); Tier 3, 9,500 lb (4,309 kg). All limits are in round weight. If a vessel is registered for use with a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit, all sablefish taken after April 1, 2002, count against the cumulative limits associated with the permit(s) registered for use with that vessel. A vessel that is eligible to participate in the primary sablefish season

may participate in the daily trip limit fishery for sablefish once that vessel's primary season sablefish limit(s) have been taken or after October 31, 2002, whichever occurs first. No vessel may land sablefish against both its primary season cumulative sablefish limits and against the daily trip limit fishery limits within the same 24 hour period of 0001 hour l.t. to 2400 hours l.t. [For example, if a vessel lands the last of its primary sablefish season tier limit at 1100 hours on a Tuesday, that vessel may not take, retain, possess or land sablefish against the daily or weekly trip limits until after 0001 hours on Wednesday.] {revised and last sentence added at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(A) Incidental halibut retention north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46 deg.53'18" N. lat). Vessels authorized to participate in the primary sablefish fishery, licensed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission for commercial fishing in Area 2A (waters off Washington, Oregon, California), and fishing with longline gear north of Pt. Chehalis, WA (46 deg.53'18" N. lat.) may land up to the following cumulative limits: 150 lb (68 kg) dressed weight of halibut per 1,000 lb (454 kg) dressed weight of sablefish, plus up to two additional halibut per fishing trip. "Dressed" halibut in this area means halibut landed eviscerated with their heads on. Halibut taken in the primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis may only be landed north of Pt. Chehalis and may not be landed south of Pt. Chehalis. {added at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02}

(ii) Daily trip limit. Daily and/or weekly sablefish trip limits listed in Table 4 apply to any limited entry fixed gear vessels not participating in the primary sablefish season described in paragraph (i) of this section. North of 36° N. lat., the daily and/or weekly trip limits apply to fixed gear vessels that are not registered for use with a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit, and to fixed gear vessels that are registered for use with a sablefish-endorsed limited entry permit when those vessels are not fishing against their primary sablefish season cumulative limits. South of 36° N. lat., the daily and/or weekly trip limits for taking and retaining sablefish that are listed in Table 4 apply throughout the year to all vessels registered for use with a limited entry fixed gear permit. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(3) Whiting. Additional regulations that apply to the whiting fishery are found at 50 CFR 660.306 and at 50 CFR 660.323(a)(3) and (a)(4).{revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02, revised at 67 FR 18117, 4/15/02}

(a) Allocations. The non-tribal allocations, based on percentages that are

applied to the commercial OY of 106,920 mt in 2002 (see 50 CFR 660.323 (a)(4)), are as follows: {revised at 67 FR 18117, 4/15/02}

(i) Catcher/processor sector—36,353 mt (34 percent);

(ii) Mothership sector—25,661 mt (24 percent);

(iii) Shore-based sector—44,906 mt (42 percent). No more than 5 percent (2,245 mt) of the shore-based whiting allocation may be taken before the shore-based fishery begins north of 42 deg. N. lat. on June 15, 2002.

(b) Seasons. The 2002 primary seasons for the whiting fishery start on the same dates as in 2001, as follows (see 50 CFR 660.323(a)(3)):

(i) Catcher/processor sector—May 15;

(ii) Mothership sector—May 15;

(iii) Shore-based sector—June 15 north of 42° N. lat.; April 1 between 42°-40°30' N. lat.; April 15 south of 40°30' N. lat.

(c) Trip limits.

(i) Before and after the regular season. The “per trip” limit for whiting before and after the regular season for the shore-based sector is announced in Table 3, as authorized at 50 CFR 660.323(a)(3) and (a)(4). Any whiting caught shoreward of 100 fathoms (183 m) in the Eureka area counts towards this limit. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(ii) Inside the Eureka 100 fm (183 m) contour. No more than 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) of whiting may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by a vessel that, at any time during a fishing trip, fished in the fishery management area shoreward of the 100 fathom (183 m) contour (as shown on NOAA Charts 18580, 18600, and 18620) in the Eureka area.

(4) Black rockfish. The regulations at 50 CFR 660.323(a)(1) state: “The trip limit for black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*) for commercial fishing vessels using hook-and-line gear between the U.S.-Canada border and Cape Alava (48°09'30" N. lat.) and between Destruction Island (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38'10" N. lat.), is 100 lb (45 kg) or 30 percent, by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel per fishing trip.” These “per trip” limits apply to limited entry and open access fisheries, in conjunction with the cumulative trip limits and other management

measures listed in Tables 4 and 5 of Section IV. The crossover provisions at paragraphs IV.A.(12) do not apply to the black rockfish per-trip limits. {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02; revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

C. Trip Limits in the Open Access Fishery

(1) General. Open access gear is gear used to take and retain groundfish from a vessel that does not have a valid permit for the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery with an endorsement for the gear used to harvest the groundfish. This includes longline, trap, pot, hook-and-line (fixed or mobile), set net and trammel net (south of 38° N. lat. only), and exempted trawl gear (trawls used to target non-groundfish species: pink shrimp or prawns, and, south of Pt. Arena, CA (38°57'30" N. lat.), California halibut or sea cucumbers). Unless otherwise specified, a vessel operating in the open access fishery is subject to, and must not exceed any trip limit, frequency limit, and/or size limit for the open access fishery. Groundfish species taken in open access fisheries will be managed with cumulative trip limits (see paragraph IV.A.(1)(d)), size limits (see paragraph IV.A.(6)), and seasons (see paragraph IV.A.(7)). Cowcod retention is prohibited in all fisheries and groundfish vessels operating south of Point Conception must adhere to CCA restrictions (see paragraph IV.A.(20)). Yelloweye rockfish retention is prohibited in all open access fisheries. The trip limits, size limits, seasons, and other management measures for open access groundfish gear, except exempted trawl gear, are listed in Table 5. The trip limit at 50 CFR 660.323(a)(1) for black rockfish caught with hook-and-line gear also applies. (The black rockfish limit is repeated at paragraph IV.B.4.) {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02; revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(2) Groundfish taken with exempted trawl gear by vessels engaged in fishing for spot and ridgeback prawns, California halibut, or sea cucumbers.

(a) Trip limits. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02, revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02; corrected at 67 FR 55166, 8/28/02; revised at 67 FR 70018, 11/20/02}

(i) North of 40°10' N. lat. The trip limit is 300 lb (136 kg) of groundfish per fishing trip. Limits in Table 5 also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb (136 kg) groundfish limit. In any landing by a vessel engaged in fishing for spot prawns with exempted trawl gear, the amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed. The daily trip limits for sablefish may not be multiplied by the number of days of the fishing trip.

(ii) South of 40°10' N. lat. "It is prohibited to take and retain, possess, or land any groundfish species with exempted trawl gear with the following exceptions: vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57'30" N. lat. are allowed to land up to 100 lb (45 kg) of flatfish per day, provided that flatfish are landed with at least one California halibut, and vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57'30" N. lat. are allowed to land between

100 lb (45 kg) and 300 lb (136 kg) of flatfish per day, not to exceed 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per month provided that the amount of flatfish landed does not exceed the amount of California halibut landed.”

(b) State law. These trip limits are not intended to supersede any more restrictive state law relating to the retention of groundfish taken in shrimp or prawn pots or traps.

(c) Participation in the California halibut fishery. A trawl vessel will be considered participating in the California halibut fishery if:

(i) It is not fishing under a valid limited entry permit issued under 50 CFR 660.333 for trawl gear;

(ii) All fishing on the trip takes place south of Pt. Arena; and

(iii) The landing includes California halibut of a size required by California Fish and Game Code section 8392(a), which states: “No California halibut may be taken, possessed or sold which measures less than 22 inches (56 cm) in total length, unless it weighs 4 lbs (1.8144 kg) or more in the round, 3 and one-half lbs (1.587 kg) or more dressed with the head on, or 3 lbs (1.3608 kg) or more dressed with the head off.” Total length means “the shortest distance between the tip of the jaw or snout, whichever extends farthest while the mouth is closed, and the tip of the longest lobe of the tail, measured while the halibut is lying flat in natural repose, without resort to any force other than the swinging or fanning of the tail.”

(d) Participation in the sea cucumber fishery. A trawl vessel will be considered to be participating in the sea cucumber fishery if:

(i) It is not fishing under a valid limited entry permit issued under 50 CFR 660.333 for trawl gear;

(ii) All fishing on the trip takes place south of Pt. Arena; and

(iii) The landing includes sea cucumbers taken in accordance with California Fish and Game Code, section 8396, which requires a permit issued by the State of California.

(3) Groundfish taken with exempted trawl gear by vessels engaged in fishing for pink shrimp.

(a) The trip limit is 500 lb (227 kg) of groundfish per day, multiplied by the number of days of the fishing trip, but not to exceed 1,500 lb (680 kg) of groundfish per trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb (227 kg) per day and 1,500 lb (680 kg) per trip groundfish limits:

(i) Canary rockfish—

(A) April 1 through 30, 2002; 50 lb (23 kg) per month

(B) Starting May 1, 2002 through October 31, 2002: 200 lb (91 kg) per month

(ii) Lingcod—April 1 through October 31, 2002: 400 lb (181 kg) per month, with a minimum size limit (total length) of 24 inches (61 cm)

(iii) Sablefish—April 1, 2002 through October 31, 2002: 2,000 lb (907 kg) per month.

(iv) Thornyheads—Closed north of Pt. Conception (34°27' N. lat.)

(v) Yelloweye rockfish---Closed (Retention prohibited) {added at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02}

(b) All other groundfish species taken with exempted trawl gear by vessels engaged in fishing for pink shrimp are managed under the overall 500 lb (227 kg) per day and 1,500 lb (680 kg) per trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits.

(c) In any trip in which pink shrimp trawl gear is used, the amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.

(d) Operating in pink shrimp and other fisheries during the same cumulative trip limit period. Notwithstanding section IV.A.(11), a vessel that takes and retains pink shrimp and also takes and retains groundfish in either the limited entry or another open access fishery during the same applicable cumulative limit period that it takes and retains pink shrimp (which may be 1 month or 2 months, depending on the fishery and the time of year), may retain the larger of the two limits, but only if the limit(s) for each gear or fishery are not exceeded when operating in that fishery or with that gear. The limits are not additive; the vessel may not retain a separate trip limit for each fishery. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(4) Groundfish taken with troll gear by vessels engaged in fishing for salmon north of 40 deg.10' N. lat. {added at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02}

(a) In any trip in which salmon troll gear, as defined at 50 CFR 660.402, is used to take and land yellowtail rockfish north of 40 deg.10' N. lat., the following cumulative limit applies: no more than 1 lb (0.45 kg) of yellowtail rockfish may be landed for every 2 lbs (0.91 kg) of salmon landed, and no more than 300 lbs (136 kg) of yellowtail rockfish may be landed per month.

(b) The trip limits in Table 5 apply to all other groundfish taken with troll gear by vessels fishing for salmon.

D. Recreational Fishery

(1) California.-(Note: California law provides that, in times and areas when the recreational fishery is open, there is a 20-fish bag limit for all species of finfish, within which no more than 10 fish of any one species may be taken or possessed by any one person.) For each person engaged in recreational fishing seaward of California, the following seasons and bag limits apply: {corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02}

(a) Rockfish—

(i) Cowcod Conservation Areas. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the CCAs, as described above at IV.A.(20), except that fishing for rockfish is permitted in waters inside the 20-fathom (37 m) depth contour within the CCAs from March 1 through October 31, 2002, subject to the bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(ii) Seasons. North of 40 deg.10' N. lat., recreational fishing for rockfish is open from January 1 through December 31. South of 40 deg.10' N. lat. and north of Point Conception (34 deg. 27' N. lat.), recreational fishing for rockfish is closed from March 1 through April 30, and from November 1 through December 31. This area is also closed to recreational rockfish fishing from May 1 through October 31, except that fishing for rockfish is permitted inside the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour, subject to the bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section, except that bocaccio, canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish retention is prohibited. South of Point Conception (34 deg.27' N. lat.), recreational fishing for rockfish is closed from January 1 through February 28 and from November 1 through December 31. This area is also closed to recreational rockfish fishing from July 1 through October

31, except that fishing for rockfish is permitted inside the 20 fm (37 m) depth contour, subject to bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section, except that bocaccio, canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish retention is prohibited. Recreational fishing for cowcod is prohibited all year in all areas. {revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02; corrected at 67 FR 55166, 8/28/02}

(iii) Bag limits, boat limits, hook limits. In times and areas when the recreational season for rockfish is open, there is a 2-hook limit per fishing line, and the bag limit is 10 rockfish per day, of which no more than 2 may be bocaccio, no more than 1 may be canary rockfish, and no more than 1 may be yelloweye rockfish. No more than 2 yelloweye rockfish may be retained per vessel. Cowcod may not be retained. Bocaccio, canary rockfish, and yelloweye rockfish may not be retained, and no more than 2 shelf rockfish may be retained, in the area between 40 deg.10' N. lat. and Point Conception (34 deg.27' N. lat.) from May 1 through June 30, or in the area south of 40 deg.10' N. lat. from July 1 through October 31. (Note: California scorpionfish, are subject to California's 10 fish bag limit per species, but are not counted toward the 10 rockfish bag limit.) Multi-day limits are authorized by a valid permit issued by California and must not exceed the daily limit multiplied by the number of days in the fishing trip. {revised at 67 FR44778, 7/5/02}

(iv) Size limits. The following rockfish size limits apply: bocaccio may be no smaller than 10 inches (25 cm); and California scorpionfish may be no smaller than 10 inches (25 cm).

(v) Dressing/Fileting. Rockfish skin may not be removed when fileting or otherwise dressing rockfish taken in the recreational fishery. The following rockfish filet size limits apply: bocaccio filets may be no smaller than 5 inches (12.8 cm); California scorpionfish filets may be no smaller than 5 inches (12.8 cm); and brown-skinned rockfish filets

may be no smaller than 6.5 inches (16.6 cm). "Brown-skinned" rockfish include the following species: brown, calico, copper, gopher, kelp, olive, speckled, squarespot, and yellowtail.

(b) Roundfish (Lingcod, cabezon, kelp greenling)—

(i) Cowcod Conservation Areas. Recreational fishing for groundfish is prohibited within the CCAs, as described above at IV.A.(20), except that fishing for lingcod is permitted in waters inside the 20 fathom (37

m) depth contour within the CCAs from March 1 through October 31, 2002, subject to the bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section. Fishing for cabezon and kelp greenling is allowed in waters inside the 20 fathom (37 m) depth contour within the CCAs year round. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(ii) Seasons. North of 40 deg.10' N. lat., recreational fishing for lingcod is open from January 1 through December 31. South of 40 deg.10' N. lat. and north of Point Conception (34 deg.27' N. lat.), recreational fishing for lingcod is closed from March 1 through April 30, and from November 1 through December 31. This area is also closed to recreational lingcod fishing from May 1 through October 31, except that fishing for lingcod is permitted inside the 20 fm (36.9 m) depth contour, subject to the bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section. South of Point Conception (34 deg. 27' N. lat.), recreational fishing for lingcod is closed from January 1 through February 28 and from November 1 through December 31. This area is also closed to recreational lingcod fishing from May 1 through October 31, except that fishing for lingcod is permitted inside the 20 fm (36.9 m) depth contour, subject to the bag limits in paragraph (iii) of this section. {first sentence added at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02; revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02}

(iii) Bag limits, boat limits, hook limits. In times and areas when the recreational season for lingcod is open, there is a 2-hook limit per fishing line, and the bag limit is 2 lingcod per day. Multi-day limits are authorized by a valid permit issued by California and must not exceed the daily limit multiplied by the number of days in the fishing trip.

(iv) Size limits. The following roundfish size limits apply: lingcod may be no smaller than 24 inches (61 cm) total length, cabezon may be no smaller than 15 inches (38 cm); and kelp greenling may be no smaller than 12 inches (30 cm).

(v) Dressing/Fileting. Cabezon and kelp greenling taken in the recreational fishery may not be fileted at sea. Lingcod filets may be no smaller than 15 inches (38.1 cm).

(2) Oregon. The bag limits for each person engaged in recreational fishing seaward of Oregon are 1 lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 24 inches (61 cm) total length; and 10 rockfish per day, of which no more than 1 may be canary rockfish and no more than 1 may be yelloweye rockfish. During the all-depth recreational fisheries for Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolopis*), vessels with halibut on board may not take, retain, possess or land yelloweye rockfish.

(3) Washington. For each person engaged in recreational fishing seaward of Washington, the following seasons and bag limits apply:

(a) Rockfish. There is a rockfish bag limit of no more than 10 rockfish per day, of which no more than 2 may be canary rockfish. Taking and retaining yelloweye rockfish is prohibited off the Coast of Washington. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

(b) Lingcod. Recreational fishing for lingcod is closed between January 1 and March 15, and between October 16 and December 31. When the recreational season for lingcod is open, there is a bag limit of 2 lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 24 inches (61 cm) total length. {revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02; corrected at 67 FR 15338, 4/1/02}

V. Washington Coastal Tribal Fisheries

The Assistant Administrator (AA) announces the following tribal allocations for 2002, including those that are the same as in 2001. Trip limits for certain species were recommended by the tribes and the Council and are specified here with the tribal allocations.

A. Sablefish

The tribal allocation is 424 mt, 10 percent of the total catch OY, less 3 percent estimated discard mortality.

B. Rockfish

(1) For the commercial harvest of black rockfish off Washington State, a harvest guideline of: 20,000 lb (9,072 kg) north of Cape Alava (48°09'30" N. lat.) and 10,000 lb (4,536 kg) between Destruction Island (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (46°38'10" N. lat.).

(2) Thornyheads are subject to a 300 lb (136 kg) trip limit.

(3) Canary rockfish are subject to a 300 lb (136 kg) trip limit.

(4) Yelloweye rockfish are subject to a 100 lb (45 kg) trip limit.

(5) Yellowtail rockfish taken in the tribal mid-water trawl fisheries are subject to a cumulative limit of 30,000 lb (13,608 kg) per two-month period. Landings of widow rockfish must not exceed 10 percent of the weight of yellowtail rockfish landed in any two month period. These limits may be adjusted by an individual tribe in season to minimize the incidental catch of canary rockfish and widow rockfish.

(6) Other rockfish, including minor nearshore, minor shelf, and minor slope

rockfish groups are subject to a 300 lb (136 kg) trip limit per species or species group, or to the non-tribal limited entry trip limit for those species if those limits are less restrictive than 300 lb (136 kg) per trip.

(7) Rockfish taken during open competition tribal commercial fisheries for Pacific halibut will not be subject to trip limits.

C. Lingcod

Lingcod are subject to a 300 lb (136 kg) daily trip limit and a 900 lb (408 kg) weekly limit.

D. Pacific whiting

The tribal allocation is 22,680 mt. {revised 67 FR 18117, 4/15/02}

{added at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02, revised at 67 FR 18117, 4/15/02}

Table 1a. 2002 Specifications of Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Optimum Yields (OYs), and Limited Entry and Open Access Allocations, by International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) Areas (weights in metric tons).

| Species | ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC) | | | | | | OY (Total catch) | Commer- cial OY (Total catch) | Allocations (Total catch) | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | Vanco u-ver d/ | Colum- bia | Eureka | Monte- rey | Concep- tion | Total Catch | | | Limited Entry | | Open Access | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mt | £ | Mt | £ |
| ROUND FISH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lingcod b/ | | | 745 | | | 745 | 577 | 251 | 203 | 81.0 | 48 | 19.0 |
| Pacific Cod | 3,200 | | | c/ | | 3,200 | na | 3,200 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pacific Whiting d/ | | | 166,000 | | | 166,000 | 129,600 | 106,920 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sablefish e/ (north of 36°) | | 4,644 | | | -- | 4,644 | 4,367 | 3,906 | 3,539 | 90.6 | 367 | 9.4 |
| Sablefish f/ (south of 36°) | | -- | | | 333 | 333 | 229 | 229 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FLATFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dover sole g/ | | | 8,510 | | | 8,510 | 7,440 | 7,368 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| English sole | 2,000 | | | 1,100 | | 3,100 | na | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petrale sole h/ | 1,262 | | 500 | 800 | 200 | 2,762 | na | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arrowtooth flounder | | | 5,800 | | | 5,800 | na | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other flatfish i/ | 700 | 3,000 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 500 | 7,700 | na | - | - | - | - | - |

| Species | ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC) | | | | | | OY (Total catch) | Commer- cial OY (Total catch) | Allocations (Total catch) | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|
| | Vanco u-ver a/ | Colum- bia | Eureka | Mont- erey | Concep- tion | Total Catch | | | Limited Entry | | Open Access | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mt | \$ | Mt | \$ |
| ROCKFISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Ocean Perch j/ | | 640 | | | -- | 640 | 350 | 350 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shortbelly k/ | | | 13,900 | | | 13,900 | 13,900 | 13,900 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Widow l/ | | | 3,727 | | | 3,727 | 856 | 853 | 827 | 97.0 | 26 | 3.0 |
| Canary m/ | | | 228 | | | 228 | 93 | 44 | 39 | 87.7 | 5 | 12.3 |
| Chillipepper n/ | | c/ | | 2,700 | | 2,700 | 2,000 | 1,985 | 1,106 | 55.7 | 879 | 44.3 |
| Bocaccio o/ | | c/ | | 122 | | 122 | 100 | 44 | 25 | 55.7 | 19 | 44.3 |
| Splitnose p/ | | c/ | | 615 | | 615 | 461 | 461 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Yellowtail q/ | | 3,146 | | c/ | | 3,146 | 3,146 | 3,131 | 2,871 | 91.7 | 260 | 8.3 |
| Shortspine thornyhead r/ | | | 1,004 | | | 1,004 | 955 | 948 | 945 | 99.73 | 3 | 0.27 |
| Longspine thornyhead s/ (north of 36°) | | 2,461 | | | -- | 2,461 | 2,461 | 2,455 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longspine thornyhead t/ (south of 36°) | | -- | | | 390 | 390 | 195 | 195 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cowcod u/ | | c/ | | 19 | -- | 19 | 2.4 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | | c/ | | -- | 5 | 5 | 2.4 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Yelloweye w/ | | 22 | | 5 | -- | 27 | 13.5 | 3.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Darkblotched v/ | | | 187 | | | 187 | 168 | 168 | 163 | -- | 5 | -- |

| Species | ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC) | | | | | | | OY (Total catch) | Commer- cial OY (Total Catch) | Allocations (Total catch) | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----|------|--|
| | Vanco- u-ver a/ | Colum- bia | Eureka | Mont- erey | Concep- tion | Total Catch | Limited Entry | | | Open Access | | | |
| | | | | | | | Mt | | | % | Mt | % | |
| Minor Rockfish North x/ | | 4,795 | | | -- | 4,795 | 3,115 | 2,442 | 2,239 | 91.7 | 203 | 8.3 | |
| Minor Rockfish South y/ | | -- | | 3,506 | | 3,506 | 2,015 | 1,283 | 714 | 55.7 | 569 | 44.3 | |
| Remaining Rockfish | | 2,727 | | | 854 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| bank z/ | | c/ | | | 350 | 350 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| black aa/ | 615 | | 500 | | | 1,115 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| blackgill bb/ | | c/ | | 75 | 268 | 343 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| bocaccio - (north) | | 318 | | | | 318 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| chilipepper- (north) | | 32 | | | | 32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| redstripe | | 576 | | | c/ | 576 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| sharpchin | | 307 | | | 45 | 352 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| silvergrey | | 38 | | | c/ | 38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| splitnose | | 242 | | | c/ | 242 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| yellowmouth | | 99 | | | c/ | 99 | | | | | | | |
| yellowtail- (south) | | | | | 116 | 116 | | | | | | | |
| Other rockfish cc/ | | 2,068 | | | 2,652 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| OTHER FISH dd/ | 2,500 | 7,000 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 14,700 | na | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |

Table 1b. 2002 OYs for minor rockfish by depth sub-groups (weights in metric tons).

| Species | Total Catch ABC | OY (Total catch) | | | Harvest Guidelines (Total catch) | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| | | Total Catch OY | Recreational Estimate | Commercial OY | Limited Entry | | Open Access | |
| | | | | | Mt | % | Mt | % |
| Minor Rockfish North x/ | 4,795 | 3,115 | 673 | 2,442 | 2,239 | 91.7 | 203 | 8.3 |
| Nearshore | | 987 | 663 | 324 | 161 | na | 163 | na |
| Shelf | | 968 | 10 | 958 | 928 | na | 30 | na |
| Slope | | 1,160 | 0 | 1,160 | 1,150 | na | 10 | na |
| Minor Rockfish South y/ | 3,506 | 2,015 | 732 | 1,283 | 714 | 55.7 | 569 | 44.3 |
| Nearshore | | 662 | 532 | 130 | 23 | na | 107 | na |
| Shelf | | 714 | 200 | 514 | 194 | na | 320 | na |
| Slope | | 639 | 0 | 639 | 497 | na | 142 | na |

a/ ABC applies to the U.S. portion of the Vancouver area, except as noted under individual species.

b/ Lingcod was designated as overfished in 1999. Coastwide, lingcod is estimated to be at 15 percent of its unfished biomass. An assessment was conducted in 2000 and updated for 2001. The stock assessment included parts of Canadian waters, therefore the U.S. portion of the ABC for the Vancouver area was set at 44 percent of the total for that area. The ABC of 745 mt was calculated using an Fmsy proxy of F45%. The total catch OY of 577 mt is based on a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by the year 2009. The total catch OY is reduced by 326 mt, the amount that is estimated to be taken by the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial OY of 251 mt. The open access total catch allocation is 48 mt (19 percent of the commercial OY) and the open access landed catch value is 38 mt. The limited entry total catch allocation is 203 mt and the landed catch value is 163 mt. The landed catch value is based on a discard mortality rate of 20 percent. Tribal vessels are expected to land a small amount of lingcod (4-5 mt), but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

c/ "Other species" - These species are neither common nor important to the commercial and recreational fisheries in the areas footnoted. Accordingly for convenience, Pacific cod is included in the "other fish" category for the areas footnoted and rockfish species are included in either "other rockfish" or "remaining rockfish" for the areas footnoted only.

d/ A new assessment was prepared in 2002 for whiting and the stock is believed to be below 25 percent of its unfished biomass. The U.S.-Canada ABC of 208,000 mt is based on the 2002 assessment results with the application of an Fmsy proxy harvest rate of F40% and is based on a mid-level recruitment assumption. The U.S. whiting ABC is 80% or 166,000 mt. Application of the 40/10 default harvest policy to the ABC results in a coastwide OY of 162,000 mt. The U.S. whiting OY is 80 percent or 129,600 mt. The commercial OY for whiting is 106,920 mt (the 129,600 mt OY minus the 22,680 mt tribal allocation), and is allocated with 42 percent (44,906 mt) going to the shore-based sector, 24 percent (25,661 mt) going to the mothership sector, and 34 percent (36,353 mt) going to the catcher/processor sector. Discards of whiting are estimated from observer data and counted towards the OY inseason.

e/ Sablefish north of 36° N lat. - A new sablefish assessment was done in 2001 for the area north of Point Conception (34°27'N lat.). Sablefish north of 34°27'N lat. is

estimated to be between 27 percent and 38 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC for the surveyed area (4,786 mt) is based on an environmentally driven model with an Fmsy proxy of F45%. The ABC for the management area north of 36° N lat. is 4,644 mt (97.04 percent of the ABC from the surveyed area). The total catch OY for the area north of 36° N lat is 4,367 mt, which is based on the application of the 40-10 harvest rate policy, and is 97.04 percent of the OY from the surveyed area. The total catch OY is reduced by 10 percent for the tribal set aside (437 mt) and by 24.7 mt for compensation to vessels that conducted resource surveys. The remainder (3,906 mt) is the commercial total catch OY. The open access allocation of 9.4 percent of the commercial OY, results in an open access total catch OY of 367 mt. The limited entry total catch OY is 3,539 mt, 90.6 percent of the commercial OY. The limited entry total catch OY is further divided with 58 percent (2,052 mt) allocated to the trawl fishery and 42 percent (1,486 mt) allocated to the non-trawl fishery. Discard rates will be applied as follows: 22 percent for limited entry trawl, 8 percent for limited entry fixed gear and open access, and 3 percent for the tribal fisheries. The resulting landed catch values are: 1,601 mt for limited entry trawl, 1,367 mt for limited entry fixed gear, 338 mt for open access, and 424 mt for the tribal fisheries.

f/ Sablefish south of 36° N lat. - The ABC of 333 mt is the sum of 142 mt (2.96 percent of the ABC from the new 2001 survey based assessment) and 191 mt (based on historical landings). The total catch OY (229 mt) is the sum of 133 mt (2.96 percent of the OY from the new 2001 survey based assessment with the application of the 40-10 harvest rate policy) and 96 mt (that portion of the ABC based on historical landings south of Pt. Conception that was reduced by 50 percent to address uncertainty due to limited information). There are no limited entry or open access allocations in the Conception area at this time. The assumed discard value is 8 percent, resulting in a landed catch value of 211 mt.

g/ Dover sole north of 34°27'N lat. was assessed as a unit in 2001 and is estimated to be at 29% of its unfished biomass. The ABC (8,510 mt) is based on an Fmsy proxy of F40%. Because the biomass is estimated to be in the precautionary zone, the total catch OY of 7,440 mt is based on the application of the 40-10 harvest rate policy. The OY is reduced by 71.6 mt for compensation to vessels that conducted resource surveys, resulting in a commercial OY of 7,368 mt. Discards are assumed to be 5 percent, resulting in a landed catch value of 7,000 mt.

h/ Petrale sole was estimated to be at 42 percent of its unfished biomass following a 1999 assessment. For 2002, the final ABC for the Vancouver-Columbia area (1,262 mt) is based on an F40% Fmsy proxy. The ABCs for the Eureka, Monterey, and Conception areas (1,500 mt) continue at the same level as 2001.

i/ "Other flatfish" are those species that do not have individual ABC/OYs and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sand dab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder. The ABC is based on historical catch levels.

j/ Pacific ocean perch (POP) was designated as overfished in 1999. The ABC (640 mt) is based on the 2000 assessment which was updated for 2001. The total catch OY (350 mt) is based on a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by the year 2042. The landed catch value is 294 mt. The landed catch value is based on a discard rate of 16 percent. Tribal vessels are expected to land only trace amounts of POP in 2002 and do not have a specific allocation at this time.

k/ Shortbelly rockfish remains an unexploited stock and is difficult to assess quantitatively. The 1989 assessment provided 2 alternative yield calculations of 13,900 mt and 47,000 mt. NMFS surveys have shown poor recruitment in most years since 1989, indicating low recent productivity and a naturally declining population in spite of low fishing pressure. The ABC and OY therefore are set at 13,900 mt, the low end of the range in the assessment.

l/ Widow rockfish was assessed in 2000 and is estimated to be at 24 percent of its unfished biomass. Therefore, it was declared overfished in 2001. The ABC (3,727 mt) is based on an F50% Fmsy proxy. The OY (856 mt) is based on a 60 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy within 37 years. The OY is reduced by 3 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as recreational catch, resulting in a commercial OY of 853 mt. The commercial OY is divided with open access receiving 3 percent (26 mt) and limited entry receiving 97 percent (827 mt). The landed catch equivalent for the open access fishery is 21 mt. The limited entry allocation is reduced by 150 mt for anticipated bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery and an additional 40 mt for anticipated bycatch in the shore-based sector of the whiting fishery. The remainder of the limited entry allocation is reduced by 16 percent to account for discards in the trip limit fisheries. The landed catch equivalent, excluding the at-sea whiting fishery, is 575 mt. Tribal vessels are expected to land about 27 mt of widow rockfish

in 2002, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

m/ Canary rockfish is estimated to be at 22 percent of its unfished biomass in the north (north of Cape Blanco) and 8 percent of its unfished biomass in the south (south of Cape Blanco). Canary rockfish was declared overfished in 2000. The coastwide ABC (228 mt) is based on an Fmsy proxy of F50%. The coastwide OY of 93 mt (the sum of 73 mt for the northern area, plus 20 mt for the southern area) is based on a 52 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by the year 2056. The OY is reduced by 5 mt for research surveys and 44 mt for the estimated recreational catch, resulting in a commercial OY of 44 mt. The commercial OY is divided with open access receiving 12.3 percent (5 mt) and limited entry receiving 87.7 percent (39 mt). The landed catch value for the open access fishery is 4.5 mt. The 39 mt limited entry allocation is further reduced by 3 mt for anticipated bycatch in the offshore whiting fishery. The limited entry landed catch value is 30 mt. The landed catch value is based on a discard rate of 16 percent. However, the specific open access/limited entry allocation has been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are expected to land about 2.5 mt of canary rockfish in 2002, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

n/ Chilipepper rockfish - The ABC (2,700 mt) for the Monterey-Conception area is based on the 1998 stock assessment with the application of an F50% Fmsy proxy. Because the unfished biomass is estimated to be above 40 percent, the default OY could be set equal to the ABC. However, the OY is set at 2,000 mt, near the recent average landed catch, to discourage effort on chilipepper, which is known to have bycatch of overfished bocaccio rockfish. The OY is reduced by 15 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial OY of 1,985 mt. Of the commercial OY, open access is allocated 44.3 percent (879 mt) and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (1,106 mt). The assumed discard is 16 percent, resulting in an open access landed catch value of 739 mt and a limited entry landed catch value of 929 mt. In the north, chilipepper is included in the minor shelf rockfish OY.

o/ Bocaccio rockfish is estimated to be at 2 percent of its unfished biomass and was designated as overfished in 1999. The ABC of 122 mt for the Monterey and Conception areas are based on an F50% Fmsy proxy. The OY (100 mt) is based on the rebuilding plan, which has a 67% probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by the year 2033. The OY is reduced by 56 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as recreational harvest, resulting in a 44 mt commercial OY. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (19 mt) of the commercial OY and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (25 mt) of the commercial OY. The open access landed catch value is 16 mt and the limited entry landed catch value is 21 mt. The landed catch value is based on a discard rate of 16 percent. In the north, bocaccio is included in the minor shelf rockfish OY.

p/ Splitnose rockfish - The 2001 ABC is 615 mt in the southern area (Monterey-Conception). The 461 mt total catch OY for the southern area reflects a 25 percent precautionary adjustment because of the less rigorous assessment for this stock. In the north, splitnose is included in the minor slope rockfish OY. The assumed discard is 16 percent for a landed catch value of 387 mt.

q/ Yellowtail rockfish is estimated to be at 63 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC of 3,146 mt is based on a 2000 stock assessment for the Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka areas with an Fmsy proxy of F50%. The OY (3,146 mt) was set equal to the ABC. To derive the commercial OY (3,131 mt) the total catch OY is reduced by 15 mt, the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery. The open access allocation (260 mt) is 8.3 percent of the commercial OY. The limited entry allocation (2,871 mt) is 91.7 percent of the commercial OY. For anticipated bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 400 mt is subtracted from the limited entry allocation. An additional 150 mt is deducted for the shore-based whiting fishery. The remainder (2,471 mt) is further reduced by 20 percent for assumed discard. The limited entry landed catch equivalent, excluding the at-sea whiting fishery, is 2,007 mt. The open access landed catch equivalent is 218 mt, given the assumed discard of 16 percent. Tribal vessels are expected to land about 300 mt of yellowtail rockfish outside their directed whiting fishery in 2002, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

r/ Shortspine thornyhead - A new assessment was done for shortspine thornyhead in 2001 and the stock is estimated to be between 25 and 50 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (1,004 mt) for the area north of Pt. Conception (34°27'N lat.) is based on a F50% Fmsy proxy. The OY of 955 mt is based on the new survey with the application of the 40-10 harvest policy, resulting in a commercial OY of 948 mt. Open access is allocated 0.27 percent (3 mt) of the commercial OY and limited entry is allocated 99.73 percent (945 mt) of the commercial OY. A 20 percent rate of discard is applied to obtain a limited entry landed catch value of 757 mt. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception area. Tribal vessels are expected to land about 1 mt of

shortspine thornyheads, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

s/ Longspine thornyhead is estimated to be above 40 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (2,461 mt) in the north (Vancouver-Columbia-Eureka-Monterey) is based on the average of the 3-year individual ABCs at an F50% Fmsy proxy. The total catch OY (2,461 mt) is set equal to the ABC. The OY is further reduced by 6 mt for compensation to vessels that conducted resource surveys, resulting in a commercial OY of 2,455 mt. To derive the landed catch equivalent of 2,037 mt, the limited entry allocation is reduced by 17 percent for estimated discards.

t/ Longspine thornyhead - A separate ABC (390 mt) is established for the northern Conception area and is based on historical catch for the portion of the Conception area north of 34°27' N. lat. (Point Conception). The ABC was reduced by 50 percent to obtain the OY (195 mt), this reduction addresses uncertainty in the stock assessment due to limited information. There is no ABC or OY for the southern Conception Area.

u/ Cowcod in the Conception area was assessed in 1999 and is estimated to be at less than 10 percent of its unfished biomass. Therefore cowcod was declared overfished in 2000. The ABC in the Conception area (5 mt) is based on the 1999 assessment, while the ABC for the Monterey area (19 mt) is based on average landings from 1993-1997. An OY of 4.8 mt (2.4 mt in each area) is based on a 55 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by the year 2094. Cowcod retention will not be permitted in 2002.

v/ Darkblotched rockfish was assessed in 2000 and estimated to be at 22 percent of its unfished biomass. The stock was declared overfished in 2001. An update to the assessment which incorporated new data indicates that the stock may be at 12 percent of the unfished biomass. The ABC of 187 mt is based on the updated assessment with an Fmsy proxy of F50%. The OY of 168 mt is based on a 70 percent probability of rebuilding the stock to Bmsy by 2034. For anticipated bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, 5 mt is subtracted from the limited entry allocation. The landed catch value for the remaining limited entry fisheries is 130 mt. The landed catch value is based on a discard rate of 20 percent. Specific open access/limited entry allocation has been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks. Tribal vessels are expected to land minimal amounts of darkblotched rockfish in 2002, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

w/ Yelloweye rockfish was assessed in 2001 and is estimated to be at 7 percent of its unfished biomass off northern California and at 13 percent of its unfished biomass off Oregon, indicating that it is overfished at this time. The 27 mt coastwide ABC (5 mt for the Monterey area and 22 mt for the areas north of 40°10'N lat.) is based on an Fmsy proxy of F50%. As a precautionary measure, until rebuilding measures can be adopted, the coastwide ABC has been reduced by 50 percent to obtain the OY of 13.5 mt (2.5 mt for the Monterey area and 11 mt for the areas north of 40°10'N lat.) The OY is reduced by 8.81 mt for the amount estimated to be taken as recreational harvest, and 1 mt for the amount expected to be taken in the tribal fishery, resulting in a commercial OY of 3.69 mt. Specific open access/limited entry allocation has been suspended during the rebuilding period as necessary to meet the overall rebuilding target while allowing harvest of healthy stocks.

x/ Minor rockfish north includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Vancouver, Columbia, and Eureka areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish" which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and "other rockfish" which includes species that do not have quantifiable assessments. The ABC (4,795 mt) is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs (2,727 mt) plus the "other rockfish" ABCs (2,068 mt). The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent (F=0.75M) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain the total catch OY (3,115 mt) the remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent with the exception of black rockfish (see footnote aa/), and other rockfish ABCs are reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 673 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial OY of 2,442 mt. Open access is allocated 8.3 percent (203 mt) of the commercial OY and limited entry is allocated 91.7 percent (2,239 mt) of the commercial OY. The discard is assumed to be 5 percent for nearshore rockfish, 16 percent for shelf rockfish, and 20 percent for slope rockfish, resulting in an open access landed catch value of 188 mt and a limited entry landed catch value of 1,852 mt. Tribal vessels are expected to land about 10 mt of minor rockfish (2 mt of minor nearshore rockfish, 4 mt of shelf rockfish, and 4 mt of slope rockfish) in 2002, but do not have a specific allocation at this time.

y/ Minor rockfish south includes the "remaining rockfish" and "other rockfish" categories in the Monterey and Conception areas combined. These species include "remaining rockfish" which generally includes species that have been assessed by less rigorous methods than stock assessments, and "other rockfish" which includes species that do not have quantifiable assessments. The ABC (3,506 mt) is the sum of the individual "remaining rockfish" ABCs (854 mt) plus the "other rockfish" ABCs (2,652). The remaining rockfish ABCs continue to be reduced by 25 percent ($F=0.75M$) as a precautionary adjustment. To obtain total catch OY (2,015 mt), the remaining rockfish ABCs are further reduced by 25 percent, with the exception of blackgill rockfish (see footnote bb/), and the other rockfish ABCs were reduced by 50 percent. This was a precautionary measure due to limited stock assessment information. The OY is reduced by 732 mt for the amount estimated to be taken in the recreational fishery, resulting in a commercial OY of 1,283 mt. Open access is allocated 44.3 percent (569 mt) of the commercial OY and limited entry is allocated 55.7 percent (714 mt) of the commercial OY. The discard is assumed to be 5 percent for nearshore rockfish, 16 percent for shelf rockfish, and 20 percent for slope rockfish, resulting in an open access landed catch value of 484 mt and a limited entry landed catch value of 582 mt.

z/ Bank rockfish - The ABC of 350 mt is based on a 2000 assessment for the Monterey and Conception areas. This stock contributes 263 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the south.

aa/ Black rockfish - The ABC (1,115 mt) which is based on a 2000 assessment, is the sum of the assessment area (615 mt) plus the average catch in the unassessed area (500 mt). To obtain the OY for the southern portion of this area, the ABC has been reduced by 50 percent as a precautionary measure due to limited information. For the assessed area the OY was set equal to the ABC. This stock contributes 865 mt towards the minor rockfish OY in the north.

bb/ Blackgill rockfish is estimated to be at 51 percent of its unfished biomass. The ABC (343 mt) is the sum of the Conception area ABC of 268 mt, based on the 1998 assessment with an F_{msy} proxy of $F_{50\%}$, and the Monterey area ABC of 75 mt. This stock contributes 306 mt towards minor rockfish south (268 mt for the Conception area ABC and 38 mt for the Monterey area). The OY for the Monterey area is the ABC reduced by 50 percent for precautionary measures because of lack of information.

cc/ "Other rockfish" includes rockfish species listed in 50 CFR 660.302 and California scorpionfish. The ABC is based on the 1996 review of commercial *Sebastes* landings and includes an estimate of recreational landings. These species have never been quantifiably assessed. Beginning in 2002, an ABC and OY have been specified for yelloweye rockfish, in the Monterey and Conception areas. Therefore, it has been removed from the "other rockfish" category.

dd/ "Other fish" includes sharks, skates, rays, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and other groundfish species noted above in footnote c/.

Table 2 – Minor Rockfish Species (excludes thornyheads)

{PREVIOUSLY TABLE 1 - reprinted as Table 2 at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02}

| <u>North of 40°10' N. lat.</u> | <u>South of 40°10' N. lat.</u> |
|---|---|
| <u>NEARSHORE</u> | |
| black, <i>Sebastes melanops</i> | black, <i>Sebastes melanops</i> |
| black and yellow, <i>S. chrysomelas</i> | black and yellow, <i>S. chrysomelas</i> |
| blue, <i>S. mystinus</i> | blue, <i>S. mystinus</i> |
| brown, <i>S. auriculatus</i> | brown, <i>S. auriculatus</i> |
| calico, <i>S. dalli</i> | calico, <i>S. dalli</i> |
| China, <i>S. nebulosus</i> | California scorpionfish, <i>Scorpaena guttata</i> |
| copper, <i>S. caurinus</i> | China, <i>Sebastes nebulosus</i> |
| gopher, <i>S. carnatus</i> | copper, <i>S. caurinus</i> |
| grass, <i>S. rastrelliger</i> | gopher, <i>S. carnatus</i> |
| kelp, <i>S. atrovirens</i> | grass, <i>S. rastrelliger</i> |
| olive, <i>S. serranoides</i> | kelp, <i>S. atrovirens</i> |
| quillback, <i>S. maliger</i> | olive, <i>S. serranoides</i> |
| treefish, <i>S. serriceps</i> | quillback, <i>S. maliger</i> |
| | treefish, <i>S. serriceps</i> |
| <u>SHELF</u> | |
| bronzespotted, <i>S. gilli</i> | bronzespotted, <i>S. gilli</i> |
| bocaccio, <i>S. paucispinis</i> | chameleon, <i>S. phillipsi</i> |
| chameleon, <i>S. phillipsi</i> | dwarf-red, <i>S. rufianus</i> |
| chilipepper, <i>S. goodei</i> | flag, <i>S. rubrivinctus</i> |
| cowcod, <i>S. levis</i> | freckled, <i>S. lentiginosus</i> |
| dwarf-red, <i>S. rufianus</i> | greenblotched, <i>S. rosenblatti</i> |
| flag, <i>S. rubrivinctus</i> | greenspotted, <i>S. chlorostictus</i> |
| freckled, <i>S. lentiginosus</i> | greenstriped, <i>S. elongatus</i> |
| greenblotched, <i>S. rosenblatti</i> | halfbanded, <i>S. semicinctus</i> |
| greenspotted, <i>S. chlorostictus</i> | honeycomb, <i>S. umbrosus</i> |
| greenstriped, <i>S. elongatus</i> | Mexican, <i>S. macdonaldi</i> |
| halfbanded, <i>S. semicinctus</i> | pink, <i>S. eos</i> |
| honeycomb, <i>S. umbrosus</i> | pinkrose, <i>S. simulator</i> |
| Mexican, <i>S. macdonaldi</i> | pygmy, <i>S. wilsoni</i> |
| pink, <i>S. eos</i> | redstriped, <i>S. proriger</i> |
| pinkrose, <i>S. simulator</i> | rosethorn, <i>S. helvomaculatus</i> |
| pygmy, <i>S. wilsoni</i> | rosy, <i>S. rosaceus</i> |
| redstriped, <i>S. proriger</i> | silvergrey, <i>S. brevispinus</i> |
| rosethorn, <i>S. helvomaculatus</i> | speckled, <i>S. ovalis</i> |
| rosy, <i>S. rosaceus</i> | squarespot, <i>S. hopkinsi</i> |
| silvergrey, <i>S. brevispinus</i> | starry, <i>S. constellatus</i> |
| speckled, <i>S. ovalis</i> | stripetail, <i>S. saxicola</i> |
| squarespot, <i>S. hopkinsi</i> | swordspine, <i>S. ensifer</i> |
| starry, <i>S. constellatus</i> | tiger, <i>S. nigorcinctus</i> |
| stripetail, <i>S. saxicola</i> | vermillion, <i>S. miniatus</i> |
| swordspine, <i>S. ensifer</i> | yelloweye, <i>S. ruberrimus</i> |
| tiger, <i>S. nigorcinctus</i> | yellowtail, <i>S. flavidus</i> |
| vermillion, <i>S. miniatus</i> | |
| yelloweye, <i>S. ruberrimus</i> | |
| <u>SLOPE</u> | |
| aurora, <i>S. aurora</i> | aurora, <i>S. aurora</i> |
| bank, <i>S. rufus</i> | bank, <i>S. rufus</i> |
| blackgill, <i>S. melanostomus</i> | blackgill, <i>S. melanostomus</i> |
| darkblotched, <i>S. crameri</i> | darkblotched, <i>S. crameri</i> |
| redbanded, <i>S. babcocki</i> | Pacific ocean perch (POP), <i>S. alutus</i> |
| rougheye, <i>S. aleutianus</i> | redbanded, <i>S. babcocki</i> |
| sharpchin, <i>S. zacentrus</i> | rougheye, <i>S. aleutianus</i> |
| shortraker, <i>S. borealis</i> | sharpchin, <i>S. zacentrus</i> |
| splitnose, <i>S. diploproa</i> | shortraker, <i>S. borealis</i> |
| yellowmouth, <i>S. reedi</i> | yellowmouth, <i>S. reedi</i> |

{corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02 (petrale sole, footnotes); revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02 (new table #, full year); revised at 67 FR 30604,

5/7/02 (DTS complex, splitnose, minor slope, chilipepper, yelloweye sublimit in minor shelf, lingcod); corrected at 67 FR 40870, 6/14/02 (flatfish - N & S); revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02 (all species/groups, 'other' fish added); corrected at 67 FR 48571, 7/25/02 (flatfish with DTS, slope rockfish); corrected at 67 FR 55166, 8/28/02 (POP, widow, yellowtail, whiting); revised at 67 FR 57973, 9/13/02 (DBCA, minor slope, POP, DTS-N, flatfish-N, minor shelf-N, canary, yellowtail, lingcod-N); revised & corrected at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02 (minor slope, splitnose, DTS, flatfish, canary, widow, yellowtail, 'other' fish); revised at 67 FR 70018, 11/20/02 (minor nearshore, widow) }

Table 3. Trip Limits¹ and Gear Requirements² for Limited Entry Trawl Gear

Other Limits and Requirements Apply – Read Sections IV, A, and B. NMFS Actions before using this table

| Line | Species/Groups | JAN-FEB | MAR-APR | MAY-JUN | JUL-AUG | SEP-OCT | NOV-DEC | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|--|---------|---|---|----------------------|
| ** NOTE FOR NORTH OF 40°10' N. LAT.: ALL TRAWLING WITH GROUND FISH GEAR IS PROHIBITED WITHIN THE DBCA ³ . ALL TRAWLING IS PROHIBITED SHOREWARD OF THE DBCA DURING SEPTEMBER. SMALL FOOTROPE GEAR ⁴ IS REQUIRED SHOREWARD OF THE DBCA OCT-DEC, AND LARGE FOOTROPE GEAR IS PERMITTED SEAWARD OF THE DBCA SEP-DEC. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Minor slope rockfish | 1,800 lb / 2 months | | | | | 600 lb / 2 months | 1,800 lb / 2 months |
| 2 | North | | | | | | | |
| 3 | South | | | | | | 25,000 lb / 2 months | 40,000 lb / 2 months |
| 4 | 40°10' - 36° N. lat. | 50,000 lb / 2 months | | 5,000 lb / 2 months | | | | |
| 5 | South of 36° N. lat. | 50,000 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 6 | Splitnose - South ⁵ | | | | | | 1,800 lb / 2 months | |
| 7 | 40°10' - 36° N. lat. | 25,000 lb / 2 months | | 5,000 lb / 2 months | | | | |
| 8 | South of 36° N. lat. | 25,000 lb / 2 months | | | | 25,000 lb / 2 months | | 40,000 lb / 2 months |
| 9 | Pacific ocean perch - North ⁶ | 2,000 lb / month | | 4,000 lb / month | | 4,000 lb / 2 months | | |
| 10 | Chilipepper - South ⁷ | | | | | | CLOSED ⁸ | |
| 11 | mid-water trawl | 25,000 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 12 | small footrope trawl | 7,500 lb / 2 months | | 4,000 lb / 2 months | | | | |
| 13 | large footrope trawl | 500 lb / trip, not to exceed small footrope cumulative 2-month limit at any time during the year. | | | | | | |
| 14 | DTS complex - North | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Cabealla | 6,000 lb / 2 months | | 3,500 lb / 2 months | | 3,000 lb / 2 months In times and areas where open - 3,500 lb / 2 months | 2,500 lb / 2 months | |
| 16 | Longspine thornyhead | 10,000 lb / 2 months | | 6,000 lb / 2 months | | 1,500 lb / 2 months In times and areas where open - 10,000 lb / 2 months | 8,000 lb / 2 months | |
| 17 | Shortspine thornyhead | 2,500 lb / 2 months | | 2,000 lb / 2 months | | 1,500 lb / 2 months In times and areas where open - 2,500 lb / 2 months | 2,200 lb / 2 months | |
| 18 | Dorse sole | 30,000 lb / 2 months | 28,000 lb / 2 months | 14,000 lb / 2 months | | In times and areas where open - 20,000 lb / 2 months | 22,000 lb / 2 months providing that only large footrope or midwater trawl gear is used to land any groundfish species during entire limit period. If small footrope bottom trawl is used at any time in any area (North or South) during the entire limit period, then 12,000 lb / 2 months. | |
| 19 | DTS complex - South | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Cabealla | 4,500 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 21 | Longspine thornyhead | 10,000 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 22 | Shortspine thornyhead | 2,500 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 23 | Dorse sole | 25,000 lb / 2 months | | | | | | |
| 24 | Ratfish - North | | | | | | | |
| 25 | All other flatfish ⁹ | LARGE FOOTROPE: 1,000 lb/trip, not to exceed small footrope cumulative monthly limits. Includes arrowtooth flounder. SMALL FOOTROPE: 15,000 lb / month or 35,000 lb / month | | LARGE FOOTROPE: 1,000 lb/trip, not to exceed small footrope cumulative monthly limits. Retention of petrale and rex sole prohibited if large footrope gear is onboard. SMALL FOOTROPE: 30,000 lb / month, no more than 10,000 of which may be petrale sole | | SMALL FOOTROPE REQUIRED: 40,000 lb / month, no more than 15,000 of which may be petrale sole In times and areas where open - 25,000 lb / month, no more than 10,000 of which may be petrale sole. | 50,000 lb / month, no more than 20,000 lb / month of which may be petrale | |
| 26 | Petrale sole | Not limited, large footrope allowed | | | | | | |
| 27 | Rex sole | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Arrowtooth flounder | LARGE FOOTROPE Included in "all other flatfish" limit SMALL FOOTROPE: 30,000 lb / trip | | SMALL FOOTROPE REQUIRED: 7,500 lb / trip, no more than 30,000 lb / month; large footrope prohibited | | In times and areas where open - 3,500 lb / trip, no more than 15,000 lb / month. | 30,000 lb / trip | |
| 29 | Ratfish - South | | | | | | | |
| 30 | All other flatfish ¹⁰ | LARGE FOOTROPE: 1,000 lb/trip, not to exceed small footrope cumulative monthly limits. Includes arrowtooth flounder. SMALL FOOTROPE: 70,000 lb / month, no more than 40,000 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sandbars. | | LARGE FOOTROPE: 1,000 lb/trip, not to exceed small footrope cumulative monthly limits. Retention of petrale and rex sole prohibited if large footrope gear is onboard. SMALL FOOTROPE: 70,000 lb / month, no more than 40,000 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sandbars. Of the species other than Pacific sandbars, no more than 15,000 lb may be petrale sole. | | CLOSED ¹¹ With the exception of 1,000 lb / trip of rex sole, petrale sole, English sole, and arrowtooth flounder combined when landed with DTS complex. The amount of other flatfish landings must not exceed the amount of DTS landed. Landings may be made with small or large footrope gear. | CLOSED ¹² With the following exceptions: Petrale sole 30,000 lb / 2 months; Rex sole 2,000 lb / trip; and 1,000 lb / trip of English sole and arrowtooth flounder combined when landed with DTS complex or Petrale sole. The amount of other flatfish landings (Rex sole, English sole, and arrowtooth flounder) must not exceed the amount of DTS and Petrale sole landed. Landings may be made with small or large footrope gear. | |
| 31 | Petrale sole | Not limited, large footrope allowed | | | | | | |
| 32 | Rex sole | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Arrowtooth flounder | LARGE FOOTROPE Included in "all other flatfish" limit SMALL FOOTROPE: 30,000 lb / trip | | SMALL FOOTROPE REQUIRED: 7,500 lb / trip, no more than 30,000 lb / month; large footrope prohibited | | | | |
| 34 | Whiting ¹³ | 20,000 lb / trip | | Primary Season | | CLOSED | | |

Table 3. (CONTINUED) Trip Limits¹ and Gear Requirements² for Limited Entry Trawl Gear
Other Limits and Requirements to Apply – Read Section (IV, A, and B, NMFS Actions before using this table

| Line | Species/groups | JAN-FEB | MAR-APR | MAY-JUN | JUL-AUG | SEP-OCT | NOV-DEC |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| ** NOTE FOR NORTH OF 40° 10' N. LAT.: ALL TRAWLING WITH GROUND FISH GEAR IS PROHIBITED WITHIN THE DBCA ¹¹ . ALL TRAWLING IS PROHIBITED SHOREWARD OF THE DBCA DURING SEPTEMBER. SMALL FOOTROPE GEAR ⁸ IS REQUIRED SHOREWARD OF THE DBCA OCT-DEC, AND LARGE FOOTROPE GEAR IS PERMITTED SHOREWARD OF THE DBCA SEP-DEC. | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Minor shelf rockfish | | | | | | |
| 36 | North | 300 lb / month | 1,000 lb / month, no more than 300 lb of which may be yelloweye rockfish | CLOSED ³ | | 300 lb / month | |
| 37 | South | 500 lb / month | 1,000 lb / month, no more than 300 lb of which may be yelloweye rockfish | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 38 | Canary rockfish | | | | | | |
| 39 | North ⁴ | 200 lb / 2 months | 600 lb / 2 months | 600 lb / 2 months | CLOSED ³ | 200 lb / month | |
| 40 | South | | | CLOSED ³ | | | |
| 41 | Widow rockfish | | | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 42 | North | | | | | | |
| 43 | mid-water trawl ⁵ | CLOSED ³ | During primary whiting season, in trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting; combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb / trip, cumulative widow limit of 1,500 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | 13,000 lb / 2 months; no more than 2 trips per vessel per 2 month period |
| 44 | small footrope trawl | | 1,000 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | 500 lb / month |
| 45 | South | | | | | | |
| 46 | mid-water trawl | CLOSED ³ | During primary whiting season, in trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting; combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb / trip, cumulative widow limit of 1,500 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 47 | small footrope trawl | | 1,000 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 48 | Yellowtail - North ⁶ | | | | | | |
| 49 | mid-water trawl ⁵ | CLOSED ³ | During primary whiting season, in trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting; combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb / trip, cumulative yellowtail limit of 2,000 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | 20,000 lb / 2 months; no more than 2 trips per vessel per 2 month period |
| 50 | small footrope trawl | In landings without fish, 1,000 lb / month. As fish bycatch, per trip limit is the sum of 33% (by weight) of all fish except arrowtooth flounder, plus 10% (by weight) of arrowtooth flounder. Combined with and without fish, not to exceed 30,000 lb / 2 months. | | | | CLOSED ³ | As fish bycatch, per trip limit is the sum of 33% (by weight) of all fish except arrowtooth flounder, plus 10% (by weight) of arrowtooth flounder not to exceed 4,500 lb / month. |
| 51 | Bocaccio - South ⁷ | 600 lb / 2 months | 1,000 lb / 2 months | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 52 | Cowcod | | | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 53 | Minor sandstone rockfish | | | | | | |
| 54 | North | | 300 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | 300 lb / month |
| 55 | South | | 300 lb / month | | | CLOSED ³ | |
| 56 | Lingcod ⁸ | | | 1,000 lb / 2 months | | | 500 lb / month |
| 57 | North | 800 lb / 2 months | | 1,000 lb / 2 months | | | CLOSED ³ |
| 58 | South | | | | | | |
| 59 | Other fish ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| 60 | North | | Not limited | | Grenadier retention permitted | Not limited, except spiny dogfish prohibited with large footrope gear. | |
| 61 | South | | Not limited | | | CLOSED ³ , except grenadier retention permitted. | |

1/ Trip limits apply coastwide unless otherwise specified. "North" means 40° 10' N. lat. to the U.S.-Canada border. "South" means 40° 10' N. lat. to the U.S.-Mexico border. 40° 10' N. lat. is about 20 nm south of Cape Mendocino, CA.

2/ Gear requirements and prohibitions are explained above. See N.A.(14).

3/ "Off the shelf" means all fish at 50 CFR 660.302 except those in this Table 3 with species specific management measures, including trip limits.

4/ The whiting per trip limit in the Eureka area is 10,000 lb / trip from January 1 - August 31, 2002. From September 1 - December 31, 2002, the whiting fishery is closed.

5/ Small footrope trawl means a bottom trawl with a footrope no larger than 8 inches (20 cm) in diameter. In areas where trawl gear is restricted, only one type of trawl gear is allowed on board at any one time. See above.

6/ Yellowtail rockfish in the south and bocaccio and chilipepper rockfishes in the north are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish in the appropriate area. POP in the south and splinose rockfish in the north are included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish in the appropriate area.

7/ Closed means that it is prohibited to take and retain, possess, or land the designated species in the time or area indicated. See N.A.(7).

8/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

9/ The minimum size requirement for sablefish is 20 inches (51 cm) total length and no more than 500 lb of undressed sablefish may be landed per trip.

10/ Other fish are defined at 50 CFR 660.302, as those groundfish species or species groups for which there is no trip limit, size limit, quota, or harvest guideline.

11/ All trawling is prohibited within the DBCA (between approximately 100 and 250 stations north of 40° 10' N. lat.); gear must be covered and stowed while transiting through the area. See N.A.(23).

12/ The states of Washington and Oregon require a declaration of intent prior to fishing with midwater trawl gear in the DBCA (between approximately 100 and 250 stations north of 40° 10' N. lat.). Contact the appropriate state enforcement officials for details. Fishing for widow and yellowtail rockfish with midwater trawl gear is permitted in the DBCA during Nov-Dec as noted in the Table 3.

To convert pounds to kilogram, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

{corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02 (footnotes); revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02 (new table #, full year); revised at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02 (splitnose, minor slope, minor nearshore, sablefish); revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02 (all species/groups); corrected at 67 FR 48571, 7/25/02 (thornyheads); revised at 67 FR 50835, 8/6/02 (sablefish); revised at 67 FR 56497, 9/4/02 (minor nearshore); revised at 67 FR 57973, 9/13/02 (whiting); revised at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02 (minor slope, splitnose, sablefish, minor nearshore, lingcod, added 'other' fish)}

Table 4. Trip Limits¹ for Limited Entry Fixed Gear
Other Limits and Requirements Apply – Read Sections IV, A and B, NMFS Actions before using this table

| Other Limits and Requirements Apply - read sections IV, A, and B. Limits Apply Before Using This Table | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Line | Species/Groups | JAN-FEB | MAR-APR | MAY-JUN | JUL-AUG | SEP-OCT | NOV-DEC |
| 1 | Minor slope rockfish | | | | | | |
| 2 | North | 1,000lb/ month | | 5,000lb/ 2 months | | 2,000lb/ 2 months | |
| 3 | South | | | | | | |
| 4 | 40° 10' - 36° N lat. | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | | 5,000 lb/ 2 months | | 1,800 lb/ 2 months | |
| 5 | South of 36° N lat. | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | | | | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | |
| 6 | Splitnose - South ² | | | | | | |
| 7 | 40° 10' - 36° N lat. | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | | 5,000 lb/ 2 months | | 1,800 lb/ 2 months | |
| 8 | South of 36° N lat. | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | | | | 25,000 lb/ 2 months | |
| 9 | Pacific ocean perch - North ³ | 2,000lb/ month | | 4,000lb/ month | | 4,000lb/ 2 months | |
| 10 | Sablefish | | | | | 2,000 lb/ month | |
| 11 | North of 36° N lat. ⁴ | 300 lb/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 800 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months | | | | | 300 lb/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 2,700 lb/ 2 months |
| 12 | South of 36° N lat. | 350 lb/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb | | 300 lb/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb | | | |
| 13 | Long spine thornyhead | | | 9,000 lb/ 2 months | | | |
| 14 | Short spine thornyhead | | | 2,000 lb/ 2 months | | | |
| 15 | Dover sole | | | | | | |
| 16 | Arrowtooth flounder | | | | | | |
| 17 | Petrale sole | | | | | | |
| 18 | Rei sole | | | | | | |
| 19 | All other flatfish ⁵ | 5,000 lb/month (all flatfish) | | North of 40° 10': 5,000 lb/month (all flatfish). South of 40° 10': Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 5,000 lb/month, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | | | |
| 20 | Whiting | | | 20,000 lb/ trip | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 21 | Shelf rockfish, including minor drift rockfish, widow and yellowtail rockfish | | | | | | |
| 22 | North | | | 200 lb/month | | | |
| 23 | South | | | | | | |
| 24 | 40° 10' - 34° 27' N lat. | 200 lb/month | CLOSED ⁶ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 200lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | CLOSED ⁶ | | |
| 25 | South of 34° 27' N lat. | CLOSED ⁶ | 1,000 lb/month | | CLOSED ⁶ | | |
| 26 | Canary rockfish | | | | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 27 | Yelloweye rockfish | | | | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 28 | Cowcod | | | | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 29 | Boaocole - South ⁷ | | | | | | |
| 30 | 40° 10' - 34° 27' N lat. | 200 lb/month | CLOSED ⁶ | | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 31 | South of 34° 27' N lat. | CLOSED ⁶ | 200lb/ month | | CLOSED ⁶ | | |
| 32 | Chillipepper - South ⁸ | | | | | | |
| 33 | 40° 10' - 34° 27' N lat. | 500 lb/month | CLOSED ⁶ | | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 34 | South of 34° 27' N lat. | CLOSED ⁶ | 2,500lb/ month | | CLOSED ⁶ | | |
| 35 | Minor near shore rockfish | | | | | | |
| 36 | North | 5,000 lb/month, no more than 2,000lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ⁹ | | 5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 3,000lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ⁹ | | 7,000 lb/ 2 months no more than 3,000 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ⁹ | |
| 37 | South | | | | | | |
| 38 | 40° 10' - 34° 27' N lat. | 1,500lb/ 2 months | CLOSED ⁶ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 1,500 lb/ 2 months, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | | | |
| 39 | South of 34° 27' N lat. | CLOSED ⁶ | 2,000 lb/ 2 months | | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 2,000 lb/ 2 months, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 40 | Lingcod ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| 41 | North | CLOSED ⁶ | | 400 lb/ month | | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 42 | South | | | | | | |
| 43 | 40° 10' - 34° 27' N lat. | CLOSED ⁶ | | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 400lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 400 lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ⁶ | CLOSED ⁶ | |
| 44 | South of 34° 27' N lat. | | | 400 lb/ month | | | |
| 45 | Other Fish ¹¹ | | | | | | |
| 46 | North | | | | | | |
| 47 | South | | | | | | |
| 48 | North | | | | | | |
| 49 | South | | | | | | |
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| 51 | South | | | | | | |
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| 287 | South | | | | | | |
| 288 | North | | | | | | |

{corrected at 67 FR 3820, 1/28/02 (footnotes); revised at 67 FR 10490, 3/7/02 (new table #, full year); revised at 67 FR 30604, 5/7/02 (minor slope, minor nearshore, sablefish); revised at 67 FR 44778, 7/5/02 (all species/groups); corrected at 67 FR 48571, 7/25/02 (thornyheads, slope rockfish); revised at 67 FR 50835, 8/6/02 (sablefish); revised at 67 FR 56497, 9/4/02 (minor nearshore); revised at 67 FR 57973, 9/13/02 (whiting); revised at 67 FR 62204, 10/4/02 (sablefish, minor nearshore, lingcod, added 'other' fish); revised at 67 FR 70018, 11/20/02 (CA halibut exempted trawl south)}

Table 5. Trip Limits^{1/} for Open Access Gears
Other Limits and Requirements Apply – Read Sections IV, A, and C. NMFS Actions before using this table
Exceptions for exempted gears at Section IV, C.

| Line | Species/Groups | JAN-FEB | MAR-APR | MAY-JUN | JUL-AUG | SEP-OCT | NOV-DEC |
|------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | Minor slope rockfish | Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed | | | | | |
| 2 | North | | | | | | |
| 3 | South | | | | | | |
| 4 | 40°10' - 36° N. lat. | 10,000 lb/ 2 months | 5,000 lb/ 2 months | | 1,800 lb/ 2 months | | |
| 5 | South of 36° N. lat. | 10,000 lb/ 2 months | | | | | |
| 6 | Spillover - South ¹ | 200 lb/ month | | | | | |
| 7 | Pacific ocean perch - North ² | 100 lb/ month | | | | | |
| 8 | Sablefish | | | | | | |
| 9 | North of 36° N. lat. ³ | 300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 800 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months | | | | | 300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 2,700 lb/ 2 months |
| 10 | South of 36° N. lat. | 350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb | 300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb | | | | |
| 11 | Thornyhead s | | | | | | |
| 12 | North of 34° 27' N. lat. | CLOSED ⁴ | | | | | |
| 13 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | 50 lb/ day, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months | | | | | |
| 14 | Dover sole | 3,000 lb/ month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sandlabs | | | | North of 40° 10': 3,000 lb/ month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sandlabs. | |
| 15 | Arrowtooth flounder | | | | | South of 40° 10': Shoreward of 20 fm, 3,000 lb/ month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sandlabs. | |
| 16 | Petrale sole | | | | | otherwise CLOSED | |
| 17 | Rei. sole | | | | | | |
| 18 | All other flatfish ⁵ | 300 lb/ month | | | | | CLOSED ⁶ |
| 19 | Whiting | CLOSED ⁷ | | | | | |
| 20 | Shelfrockfish, including minor shelfrockfish, widow and yellowtail rockfish ⁸ | | | | | | |
| 21 | North | 300 lb/ month | | | | | |
| 22 | South | | | | | | |
| 23 | 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat. | 200lb/ month | CLOSED ⁹ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 200 lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ¹⁰ | CLOSED ¹¹ | | |
| 24 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | CLOSED ¹² | 500 lb/ month | | | | |
| 25 | Canary rockfish | CLOSED ¹³ | | | | | |
| 26 | Yelloweye rockfish | CLOSED ¹⁴ | | | | | |
| 27 | Cowcod | CLOSED ¹⁵ | | | | | |
| 28 | Bocaccio - South ¹⁶ | | | | | | |
| 29 | 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat. | 200lb/ month | CLOSED ¹⁷ | | CLOSED ¹⁸ | | |
| 30 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | CLOSED ¹⁹ | 200 lb/ month | | | | |
| 31 | Chillipepper - South ²⁰ | | | | | | |
| 32 | 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat. | 500lb/ month | CLOSED ²¹ | | CLOSED ²² | | |
| 33 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | CLOSED ²³ | 2,500 lb/ month | | | | |
| 34 | Minor nearshore rockfish | | | | | | |
| 35 | North | 3,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ²⁴ | | 6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 3,000 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ²⁵ | | 7,000 lb/ 2 months no more than 3,000 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish ²⁶ | |
| 36 | South | | | | | | |
| 37 | 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat. | 1,200 lb/ 2 months | CLOSED ²⁷ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 1,200 lb/ 2 months, otherwise CLOSED ²⁸ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 1,200 lb/ 2 months, otherwise CLOSED ²⁹ | CLOSED ³⁰ | |
| 38 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | CLOSED ³¹ | 1,200 lb/ 2 months | | | | |
| 39 | Lingcod ³² | | | | | | |
| 40 | North | CLOSED ³³ | | 300 lb/ month | | CLOSED ³⁴ | |
| 41 | South | | | | | | |
| 42 | 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat. | CLOSED ³⁵ | | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 300 lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ³⁶ | Shoreward of 20 fm depth, 300 lb/ month, otherwise CLOSED ³⁷ | CLOSED ³⁸ | |
| 43 | South of 34° 27' N. lat. | | | 300 lb/ month | | | |
| 44 | Other Rds ³⁹ | | | | | | |
| 45 | North | Not limited | | | Grenadier retention permitted | Not limited, except spiny dogfish prohibited. | |
| 46 | South | | | | | CLOSED ⁴⁰ , except grenadier retention permitted. | |
| 47 | CALIFORNIA HALIBUT EXEMPTED TRAWL GEAR | | | | | | |
| 48 | North | CLOSED ⁴¹ (groundfish retention prohibited) | | | | | |
| 49 | South | For November - December: Vessels using groundfish gear to target California halibut south of 38° 57' 30" N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb of halibut per day, provided that halibut are landed with at least one California halibut, and (2) land between 100 lb and 300 lb of halibut per day, not to exceed 3,000 lb per month, provided the amount of halibut landed does not exceed the amount of California halibut landed. | | | | | |

1/ Trip limits apply coastwide unless otherwise specified. "North" means 40°10' N. lat. To the U.S.-Canada border. "South" means 40°10' N. lat. To the U.S.-Mexico border.
40°10' N. lat. is about 20 nm south of Cape Mendocino, CA.

2/ "Other flatfish" means all flatfish at 50 CFR 600.302 except those in this Table 5 with species specific management measures, including trip limits.

3/ Closed means that it is prohibited to take and retain, possess, or land the designated species in the time or area indicated. See 4/ A (7).

4/ Yellowtail rockfish in the south and bocaccio and chilipepper rockfish in the north are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

5/ In the appropriate area. Pop in the south and spillover rockfish in the north are included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish in the appropriate area.

6/ For black rockfish north of Cape May (48°00'00" N. lat.), and between Destruction Island (47°40'00" N. lat.) and Leadbetter Point (48°38'00" N. lat.).

7/ There is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish not listed, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

8/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

9/ The minimum size requirement for salmon is 20 inches (51 cm) total length between 40°10' N. lat. and 38° N. lat.

10/ Other retails defined at 50 CFR 600.302, all those groundfish species or species groups for which there is no trip limit, size limit, quota, or harvest guideline.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.